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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 299 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916. — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
18th Dec.	Malwa	11000	—	—
26th ,,	Nagoya	7000	—	—
1917	Kaisar-i Hind	11509	—	—
1st Jany.	—	—	—	—
7th ,,	Nankin	7000	—	—
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	—	—
31st ,,	Khiva	9300	—	—
18th ,,	Sardinia	7000	Kaisar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
15th Dec.	Salsette for	Australia.		
20th Dec.	Nyanza ,,	7000	Karmala *	9000
31st Dec.	Malta ,,	7000	Morea *	11000
1917				
27th Jany.	Nellore ,,	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara ,,	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore ,,	7000	Malwa	11000
9th March	Malta ,,	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

* The steamers marked * are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 21st December, 2nd and 29th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
15th Dec.*	Karoa	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder
15th Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting.
*19th Dec	Linga	Karachi direct.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	20th. Dec.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	7th Jan. 17	10thJan.17
Setorofu Maru	S. Hirata	4166	8th Jan. 17	20thJan.17
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki.	4378	11thJan.17	23rdJan 17
Taisho Maru	T. Ogawa	1651	16thJa	27thJan.17

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from Bombay to Japan via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kaijo Maru	4207	J. Salter	—	14th Dec
Java Maru	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	17th Dec.
Kusajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec.
Burma Maru.2	3078	S. Nakagawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan 17
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	1st Jan. 17	11thJan17

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	480	720
Liverpool	606	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUSHIRE, MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 15th December.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 7th December, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or, about 15th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at ½ per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 37,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Majacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Bangkok.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
41, Chowringhee Road.

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THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

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WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

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Everybody
A. VIANELLI,
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WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
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AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

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TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are read for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW DESIGNED ELEGANT PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EBONIZED COTTAGE PIANO, JOST FAN, RICH PLATED WARE, SATSUMA WARE, etc.: THE PROPERTY OF W. W. LAWS Esq., OF THE BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED AND INCLUDING THAT OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 17th day of December 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Lullworth" opposite the "Shobhag" palace at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, very valuable new designed and elegant pieces of Household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, single and double meatsafes, dumb waiters, elegant and new designed mirror back side-boards, Genova velvet lined rich drawing room suits of sofas and chairs in 10 pcs., Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door descent pattern almyras made of selected Seasonwood, clothes and gown hanging presses, wardrobes dressing chest of drawers, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, Curzon chairs, lady's stylish low chairs, Robert pattern lady's easy chairs, marble top centre tables, rich embossed tile top and hand painted glass-top teapoys, rich and artistic corner and side cabinets, dressing and writing tables, lady's writing table, English designed palm stands, blackwood open hand carved chiffoneers, clothes baskets, cane sofas and chairs, sweet-toned iron-framed ebonized cottage piano, revolving piano stool, English gramophone with records, teak and blackwood single and double bedsteads, mirror back hat-stands, marble top wash-hand tables, towel horse, ice-box, Jost fan, miscroscope with box, lady's bicycle, Terra Cotta and bronze figures, electric lamps, rich oil paintings in gold gilt frames, wall clocks, rocking horse, masal stop, electro and nickel plate tea and coffee sets, solid silver centre piece, Satsuma tea-sets, China and Majolica vases, table ornaments, rich carpets rich platedware by well-known makers, glassware, crockeryware, Primus stove, cooking utensils, English stove in working order etc., etc.

The property of W. W. Laws Esq., of the Bombay Company Limited and including that of another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

Under instructions from B. N. Lala, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Trustee of the estate and effects of Jethmal Bhagchand, and another Insolvents, and subject to the mortgage claim in favour of Murli Harkisondas, the mortgagee under a deed dated the 7th day of October 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—All that piece of land situate in Chuto Street in the Town of Hyderabad within the limits of the Registration District and Sub-District of Hyderabad (Sind) together with the building and structures standing thereon and bounded on the north by the house of Hashmatrai Khemchand on the west by the house of Hardusmal Suratmal, on the south by the public Street and on the east by the house of Naraindas Bhagchandni, bearing part of City Survey No. 186, Street No. 1/14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE of Messrs. PRANJPE ATHALE & Co. traded as Chemists and Druggists at Soman Building opposite Kandawadi, Girgaum, Advertised for this day, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH DECEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RUBBER TYRED ENGLISH BROUGHAM ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi in Mr. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture comprising telescopic dining table, handsome mirrored artistic sideboard, handsome dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suite, handsome artistic cabinets, corner cabinets, rich oil paintings, rich table ornaments, roll topped office table, large English marble top pier glasses with stands, Cuckoo clock, 1 set 32 Vols. Encyclopaedia Britanica, English safe with stand, made to order teak and blackwood double and single bedsteads, handsome mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, jardineers, reclining sofas, secondhand motor tyres, trunks, record stands etc., etc.

1 rubber tyred English brougham in good order.

The surplus furniture of Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1916.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL

A YOUNG PARSI of respectable family, Civil Engineering Line, wishes to Marry a young Parsi girl of respectable family, with a handsome dowery, age about 23. Must be an accomplished and qualified Artist with art diplomas. Copies of Certificates, (if any) should be enclosed which will be returned. Write to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6297

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A strong second hand BICYCLE in Perfect order. Apply to HOLLAND & Co., Calicut Street, Near Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, 6321

WANTED—In a Solicitor's office a DESPATCHING CLERK. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6311

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED.—Immediately a couple of second-hand Lathes in good condition, one 6 inch and the other 16 feet bed Lathe with gap. Write immediately giving full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 418 Avt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6318

WANTED—GRADUATES in Science and Persian, of any nationality, for Parsi High School, Panchgani. Boarding and lodging free to a Parsi. Apply stating terms qualifications to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6304

WANTED.—A PARSI CLERK strong in English correspondence and accounts. Experienced men need apply only. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 411 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6289

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An energetic GRADUATE for a Mahomedan Madressa as a HEAD-MASTER. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—

A. K. MAJOTHI,
Head Master Rawnake Islam, Dhoraji
6312 (Kathiawar).

WANTED for The SHIRE HIGHLANDS RLY., Ld., British Central Africa.
TWO INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS £10 per month consolidated.
TERMS. Three years agreement, free return passage, free medical attendance free quarters, and travelling expenses while on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6302

WANTED—CAPITALIST or PARTNERSHIP. Old established business at Hyderabad Sind, must be enlarged, requires one or more capitalists' to finance the same on handsome interest or selected partner to share profits. Capital required to enlarge the business about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Profitable concern, capable of great development. For full particulars write to:—
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST STORES, Spectacle Mart and Depot for Photo-materials.
6310 Hyderabad Sind.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.
1. Beginners: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. Advanced: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.
Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Aoplo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE.—A WALER COB in splendid condition. Broken to harness. Very quiet and confidential. Price Rs. 450 reasonable offer accepted.
Apply:—
6322 WELLINGTON MEWS.

FOR SALE—Wanted tenders to take away earth about 8000 brass from Hills at Chinchpoklee and Parel Tank Road. For further particulars, apply to the LAND MANAGER, TATA, SONS & CO., Navsari Building, Fort Bombay. 6324

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705.

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—

RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA,
6281 Bell Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. SAKERLAL GAURISHANKER VYAS from our Company are DISPENSED with from to-day. Those concerned with the affairs of our Company are therefore warned not to have any dealings or money transactions etc., concerning our mill.

Bombay, 12th December, 1916.
MADHAVLAL RANCHHODLAL & Co.,
Agents.
The Ahmedabad Ginning and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
6313

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. SAKERLAL GAURISHANKER VYAS, who was working as our estate clerk for a long time have been DISPENSED with from to-day. Those concerned with my estate and private affairs are therefore warned not to have any dealings or money transactions etc. with him concerning our estate.

Bombay, 12th December, 1916.
6314 SULOCHONA CHINUBHAI.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Mr. MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE has been REMOVED from 72, Apollo Street to 15, Elphinstone Circle on the second floor of the "Shirazee Building" next to the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd.

15, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 13th December, 1916. 6320

WANTED.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, Port Blair, Andamans. A good MASTER CARPENTER able to build from designs Launches, Lighters, Sailing and other boats and repairing same. Should be able to take charge of Sail loft and must be capable of preparing estimates for constructions and repairs.

Will have charge of about 200 convicts, also harbour buoys and coal.

Pay Rs. 200 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. House and five servants free.

Leave and pension under Civil Service Regulations.

Six months on probation before becoming permanent.

Applicant must be European, Anglo-Indian or Eurasian capable of reading and writing English.

Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 6319

NOTICE.

1. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby invites tenders for the purchase of 190 Deshi Khandies or thereabouts of Myrabolams (i.e. approximately 570 Bombay Khandies or 3562½ Cwts.) to be delivered at Ghoti Station G. I. P. Railway by the Forest Department on or before 28th February 1917.

2. Each tender must be forwarded in a closed cover marked "Tender for purchase of Myrabolams" so as to reach him at Ghoti at or before 2 o'clock p.m., of the 4th January 1917. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by Currency notes or a Treasury Receipt for Rs. 200 as security for good faith, which sum will, if the tender is accepted, be credited to Government in part payment of the amount due from the tenderer. Otherwise the sum will be returned to the tenderer in due course.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

5. Tenders should be expressed both in words and figures at the rate per Khandi "Deshi or Bombay" as the tenderer may desire to quote. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish bags and sewing twine.

6. Any further information desired can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned either in Poona or in camp on written application for the same.

D. A. THOMSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Poona.
Camp via Poona.
9th December, 1916.
6316

NOTICE.

THE STATE PURCHASES COMMITTEE having been appointed by the Darbar to deal with all orders exceeding Rs. 300 in value hitherto placed by the various Heads of Departments who have to make purchases during the year, all firms desirous of doing business with the State are requested to send their latest price lists to the Secretary, and duly to apprise him of any alterations in the list prices. The Committee will usually invite sealed tenders for the requirements of the State. All kinds of furniture, tents, leather goods, provision stores, P. W. D. and Electrical Department requirements, Press accessories, motor requisities, stationery, everything in short, will come within the scope of the Committee's authority.

SECRETARY,
State Purchases Committee, Bhopal.
6215.
Ahmedabad Palace,
Bhopal, 27th November, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that The BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property, All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift sale, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 52, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, in Messrs. Treacher and Company's Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST PART.—Property absolutely belonging to the Bank of India Limited.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure subsequently redeemed containing by admeasurement ten thousand four hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17 and 355 New Nos. 88 and A 2226 Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey Nos. 7094 7094 and 2/7095 situate at Pedder Road Cumballa Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North partly by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Jafferbhai Rahimtulla and partly by property formerly belonging to Goolbai Jehangir Byramji Gamadia on the South partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi and partly by the property belonging to Sir Dorabji Tata on the East partly by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and partly by the property now or late of Dadabhoy Jaggonath and on the West by the property described in Part II of this schedule beyond which is the gowan or public passage.

SECOND PART.—Property belonging to The Bank of India Limited as tenants in common with others.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Old Nos. 17, 335 and 661 New Nos. 88, A 2226 and B 3000 Old Survey Nos. 81 and 89 and New Survey Nos. 7094, 2/7095 and 7114 situate at Pedder Road Cumballa Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay and bounded on the North by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Jafferbhai Rahimtulla on the South by property belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi on the East partly by the property of the Bank of India Limited described in the first part of this schedule and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi and on the West by the said Gowan or public passage.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
Dated this 13th day of December, 1916.
6317

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 933 of 1915.

RAMCHANDRA VISHWANATH DIVADKER, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Girgaum outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. SHANTARAM VISHWANATH DIVADKER 2. DINANATH VISHWANATH DIVADKER, both executors of the last Will and Testament of WISHWANATH DHONDBA DIVADKER, deceased 3. SHANTARAM WISHWANATH DIVADKER in his personal capacity 4. DINANATH VISHWANATH DIVADKER in his personal capacity both of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort. 5. JUGGANATH VITHWANATH DIVADKER 6. JAYWANT SHANTARAM DIVADKER and 7. RAGHUVIR SHANTARAM DIVADKER, all of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July 1916 the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 11th day of January 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground whereof the Khot is Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Kameri in Thana District in the registration Sub-District of Bandra admeasuring 9954 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Nos. 57, 32, and 37 together with 454 square yards being the area of half the common passage towards the South leading to the public road and bounded as follows:—On the East by the rice fields of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Khot and Bhicoba Raghoba and Vasudeo Mahadeo on the West by the Railway line on the North by the grass land of Bhau Mangesh and Ganpatrao Vithoba and on the South by the land of Ganpatrao Moroba.

LOT NO. 2.

Furniture in the Bungalow referred to in lot No. 1 2 Benches 2 sofas, 7 chairs, 1 hanging lamp and 1 table.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
6315

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF NINE REALLY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS" AND VOUCHER AND SECRET DRAWERS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. TOSH & Co. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a regular set of their wellknown safes (Brand New) just received consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron "tosh" safes fitted with "tosh special 8 lever locks" and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer.

1 iron safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 26 by 21 by 18.
2 iron safes 24 by 20 by 18.
1 iron safe 22 by 18 by 18.
2 iron safes 18 by 15 by 15.
1 iron safe 15 by 12 by 12.

The above safes are on view.

NOTE—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an anxious depositor. "Tosh" means "Safety."

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH DECEMBER, AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD DINING TABLES FOR 12 PERSONS, COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. ROSE, MASTER KEY ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, OLIVER TYPEWRITER NO. 5, HALL CABINETS BY DEVJI, BLACKWOOD DOUBLE BED, GENTS' BICYCLE, NEARLY NEW ENGLISH BUILT BROUGHAM FITTED WITH BRAND NEW DUNLOP TYRES, SEWING MACHINE, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the Grants Buildings, Middle Colaba, the very valuable, substantial, and specially ordered teak and blackwood highly polished furniture such as blackwood dinning table for 12 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, meatsafes, ice-box, drawing room and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs lined superior velvet, rich writing tables, office tables, artistic cabinets office chairs, revolving book cases, mirrored hatstands, low and easy chairs, rich carpets, rich satsuma vases, selected oil paintings, octagon marble topped tables, hall cabinets by Devji, wall plates, table ornaments, card tables, wall brackets, rich teapoys, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., Master Key roll top office table, Oliver typewrier No. 5, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almirahs, clock and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, blackwood double bed, towel horses, rich glass porcelain and platedware, gents' bicycle, sewing machines, 52 English leather cushioned steel chairs 8 steel tables each 2 ft. 8 steel tables 2½ ft. each, etc., etc.

Also one nearly new very light English built office brougham fronted glass and very recently fitted with brand new Dunlop tyres.

The property of J. H. Clemenger Esqr., including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of Unclaimed Furniture, Presentation Silver Cups by Treacher, White Mettle, Money Purses, Presentation Platedware, Alladin Lamp, with Tank 3,000 C. P., Theatrical Dresses, Cinematograph, Apparatus, Cottage Piano by the well-known Messrs. D'Almaine & Co. of London, Gents' Gold Watches, Cameras, Camera Lenses, Motor Cycle Tyres, English Cradle, Typewriter, etc., etc.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms unclaimed furniture such as very substantial mirrored chests of drawers, glass door English hanging press, mirrored hatstand, dining table, easy chairs, sofas, woodden bedsteads, sliding glass door cupboards, writing tables, towel horses, glass show cases, sewing machines, cabinets, iron beds, dirty clothes baskets chairs, teapoys, carved round tables, chess teapoys, theatrical dresses, cinematograph apparatus, English cradle typewriter cameras camera lenses, cottage piano by the wellknown Messrs. D'Almaine & Co. of London, presentation platedware, such as hot water jugs, beer mugs, toast ranks, knifes, forks, spoons, sweet dishes, pepper bottle etc., open face and half hunting English and Swiss gold watches, Treachers Hall, mark silver plated and gold plated presentation cups and bowls, white mettle money purses, 3,000 C.P. Alladin lamp with tank, etc., etc.

Also the property of the concerned such as sofas, chairs, hatstande, teapoys, rocking chairs, easy chairs ice box, pictures, writing tables, round tables, screens etc.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1916.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by auction on the premises of the said factory at 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1916, a large quantity of the following metals and stores in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers. Brass boring, brass cutting, brass pig, brass scrap, copper scrap, cupronickel scrap, cupronickel black and white with and without traces of lead, gunmetal scrap, iron wrought and caste scrap, steel mild and tool scrap, the scrap and cutting, lead dross, lead old, boxes ammunition, oil and soft soap empty drums, empty old jars and other stores too numerous to mention.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Poona.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO. Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY, 9-45 P.M.
H. M. GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME
AND
H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
On the Somme Battlefield.
Sole Director for India and the East:
MAURICE E. BANDMAN.
PRICES:
At 6-30 Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
At 9-45 Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Special oncession to Schools, Colleges and other Institutions.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Thursday December 21st
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The World Famous Comedienne direct from England
ADA REEVE
ADA REEVE
ADA REEVE
Supported by a
FULL LONDON COMPANY
In a remarkably Versatile repertoire of Comedy, Musical Comedy, Revue and high-class Vaudeville.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT
S, ROSE & Co.
Admission Rs. 6, 5, 4, 2 & 1.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT BILL.
Powerful 5-reel Drama:
"THE GILDED SPIDER."
The story of a poor Italian sculptor's long hunt for a millionaire who had grievously wronged him, and the strange end of his feud. Romance is wonderfully blended with tragedy in this splendid drama.
"POTTS BUNGLES AGAIN."
Not knowing she was the girl he loved a reporter attacked a police-woman in his paper. When he fell into her hands later on the tables were comically turned on him.
ROBINET'S WHITE DRESS
A real farce in which a party of white-washers restore to its former magificence a man's white suit which mud and wet paint had made dirty.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 & 4.
Box seats, Re. 2.
IN CELEBRATION OF THE
FIRST ANNIVERSARY
OF THE PERMANENT OPENING OF THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
an
AT HOME
will be held on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD.
When a
SPECIAL CINEMA PROGRAMME.
will be given at 4 p.m.
and
AFTERNOON TEA.
Will be served in the Garden at 5-30
Here is a splendid opportunity for all picture-lovers who have supported and appreciated the strong policy of the Royal Opera House to welcome the opening of its Second Year.
All who desire to attend are invited to send their names and addresses to the Theatre. They may also briefly write their opinions of the first year's work of the Royal Opera House.
It will be remembered that Royal Opera House commenced its career in a regular form only a year since. Previous to that it was only opened for short periods under compulsion and in special circumstances while under construction.

AMUSEMENTS

OPENING TO-MORROW FRIDAY, DEC. 15.
AT 9-30 p.m.
Bombay's Most Beautiful Cinema:
EMPIRE THEATRE
EMPIRE THEATRE
EMPIRE THEATRE
(on Hornby Road and Bastion Road)
with a Colossal Repertoire of the World's Cinema Masterpieces.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
of Pathe's Mighty Historical Triumph
FLANDERS!
MY COUNTRY
A superb coloured feature written by
VICTORIEN SARDOU
and based upon the famous drama
"PATRIE."
This great picture features
HENRY KRAUS
HENRY KRAUS
The most eminent actor of France who created the part of JEAN VALJEAN in
"LES MISERABLES"
and
PAUL CAPELLANI of
"MYSTERIES OF PARIS" FAME.
The play is especially timely, dealing as it does with that time in the sixteenth century when Flanders, the modern Belgium, was overrun with Spanish armies of conquest and when superhuman efforts were made by the despairing Flemish to rid themselves of their oppressors.
"FLANDERS—MY COUNTRY" was magnificently put on and was staged in LOUVAIN, since to meet with such a tragic fate. The old world buildings, now marred and ruined beyond redemption by German shells, are used as backgrounds. The acting is truly great, and the whole picture grips from start to finish.
The STORY, the COLOUR, the PLACE—all three are unique, unrepeatable, and unforgetable.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
TO-MORROW, DEC. 15TH
Every other Evening at
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-30
Popular prices: Rs. 2 to 4 Ans.

RELIEF FUND

Dramatic performance by the students of the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.
PREMADHWAJA
(Scott's Talisman)
In aid of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,
FRIDAY, the 15th Dec,, 1916
at 9 p.m,
RIPON THEATRE, Grant Road.
Seats, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and wounded soldiers half price.
Tickets may be had from the Head Master, Sir J. J. School of Art, and at the door.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

LITTLE AWAY FROM OLYMPIA (East Side)
SANDHURST ROAD,
SEXTON BLAKE and THE GREAT CHEQUE FRAUD
(Thrilling.)
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS;

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.
A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.
CEYLON DEPOT.
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS

RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE.

Miracles and adventures on a sea voyage—an awe-inspiring picturesque model operated by an Artist.

"The Spirit of the Marsh"

The beauties of Bermuda Isles, enchanting scenes, the beauties of nature ever screened in Bombay.

This week's instalment of this Society serial displays:

How jealousy is cruel and love is death.

The Sporting DETECTIVE
THRILLING
DRAMATIC
AMUSING

A serial with real grip.
A character that really stirs.

COMING ! COMING !!

The Great Circus Serial

THE PEG O' THE RING

40,000 feet 30 Parts.

played by prominent figures as

LUCILE LOVE AND COUNT HUGO.

"THE RUNAWAY JUNE"

40,000 Feet. 30 Parts.

Endorsed by the Press and Public. Written by the well-known Novelist George Randolph Chester,

[Produced by the World-famed "Reliance" exclusively for

THE NEW **ALHAMBRA CINEMA**

THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7—8-45—and 10-30.

EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1—As. 8, 4 and 2.

???

FOLLOW THE IRON CLAW

THE MYSTERY SERIAL

UNIQUE AND AMAZING

PLEASING & SENSATIONAL

WHO IS THE LAUGHING MASK?

Search for the ANSWER to this MYSTERIOUS Question.

???

FOLLOW THE IRON CLAW

THE MYSTERY SERIAL

LATEST GREATEST

BAFFLING & THRILLING

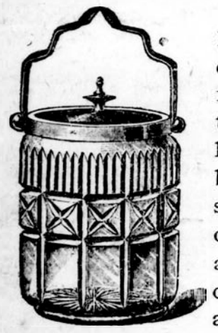
OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD. WEST.

OLYMPIA

USEFUL PRESENTATIONS.

SPECIALITIES.



Electro-plated ware, fancy flower vases, trinket sets, leather handbags and purses, all kinds of tea trays and many other fancy articles.

Biscuit pot, Cut glass, E. P. N. S. Rs. 6-8.

Prices Moderate. Never fail to visit once

CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW ROOM,

239, Hornby Road,
Next to Messrs. Bessho & Co.

K.H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

COLOURS and CHEMICALS

OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

HEAD OFFICE: MANCHESTER. TEL. No. 3642. Tele. Address: "CHEMICOLOR"

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NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

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INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

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Telephone 2560.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER OF WESTERN INDIA.

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The INDEPENDENCE of its EDITORIAL columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sales of East Indian	600
" " Imports	16,000
Mid. Americans	11.06
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	18.26
May	18.46
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	17.80
May	18.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
December	10.80
Dec.-Jan.	10.80
Jan.-Feb.	10.84
Feb.-March	10.90
March-April	10.99
April-May	11.05
May-June	11.10
June-July	11.09
July-Aug.	11.08
Aug.-Sept.	10.78
Sept.-Oct.	10.36
Oct.-Nov.	10.21
Nov.-Dec.	10.13

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

	To-day's price.
March	18.90
May	18.85
July	18.85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.54
" " Fully Good	7.71
" " Fine	7.90
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.04
" " Fully Good	8.22
" " Fine	8.40
" Broach Good	10.78
" " Fully Good	10.28
" " Fine	10.55
" Scinde Good	7.44
" " Fully Good	7.52
" " Fine	7.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36 000
Futures at New York March	18.77+66
" " May	18.96+81
Spot Cotton at New York	18.35+35
" " New Orleans	18.00
Futures at New Orleans March	18.30+61
" " May	18.58+63

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
" " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4¾
" 7 day market loans	4¾
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000	
" " Bombay Rs. 31,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.	
" " Madras Rs. 5,00,000	
Bills on Madras Rs. 15,000 @ 1-4 1/8.	
Consols 2½%	54
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½ Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%..	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

SKINS.

London, Dec. 11th

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a strong and active Demand.

Goat skins offered	804,000
Sheep	579,000
Goat skins Madras Prime	36d advance
" " " Medium	30d "
" " " Ordinary	24d "
" " Bombay	

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 11th.

The Bombay Mails arrived here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 11th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£83¾ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 11th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,685,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Afloat	78

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian Shipped Paid	81/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan. Buyers unoffered	68

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	91
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	93
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	87/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Paid Buyers	09
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan.	194

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Paid	111

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers	18-15-0
Tone—Not offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£171
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ No official quotation	
Copper Braziers	£188
Yellow Metal	172
Hard Spelter	48

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/5
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/4
Tone—Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Buyers	3/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Firm	3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The market to-day opened steady on higher orders from New York but a considerable business was done in Broach at rate ranging from Rs. 380 to Rs. 383, before the New York close was known. The Bazar were the chief buyers. Later, however, prices advanced about Rs. 10 on further buying and prices are now quoted 402 for M. G. Broach.

The jump on the market was due to buying and also on the telegrams re. peace terms causing rather a bullish sentiment.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.
M. G. Broach 404, April.
F. G. Bengal 302, Jan.
F. K. Akola 374 Jan.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 13th.

Description.	Delivery. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton.
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	381	..
Broach, Fine M.G.	..	393	..	New
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	282	..	..	275/85
Bengal, Fine M.G.	292	..	..	285/95
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	300/10
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/95
Kham./Akola Fine M.G.	351	..	..	335/65
Ellich./Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	390/00
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandesh, Fine M.G.	344	..	..	340/45
Khandesh, F.G. M.G.	326	..	..	330/40
Khandwa Sanawad F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna F.G. M.G	..	..	..	355/65
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	390/00
Coompta, Good M.G.	..	..	..	420/30
Westerns, good M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Westerns, Good M.G.	..	..	..	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	328	305	304	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	327	313	309	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	328	311	298	.. Ready
	326	312	301	.. 1/26th Jan. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	367	347	.. Ready
	..	363	345	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	388	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	405	.. Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	373	358	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	375	360	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	374	359	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	377	362	.. Ready
	..	374	359	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	384	369	.. Ready
	..	380	365	.. 1/25th Jan 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	390	375	.. Ready
	..	386	371	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	405	390	.. Ready
	..	392	377	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	407	392	.. Ready
	..	394	379	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	415	..	.. 1/25th Mar. 1917
	..	..	..	4041/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	365	348	.. Ready
	..	365	350	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	410 May-June
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	398 April-May
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 April-May
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	393 May-June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	418 April-May
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	420 April-May
	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	54,574	50,598	+ 3,976
Central India	12,122	16,156	— 4,034
Barsi & Nagar	11,391	33,662	— 22,271
Berar	88,267	86,053	+ 2,214
Central Provinces	12,109	17,426	— 5,317
Compta & Dharwar	13,880	39,252	— 25,372
Northerns-Westerns	9,054	23,391	— 14,337
Coconada	5,633	5,727	— 94
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,196	10,607	— 6,411
Dhollera	9,443	33,029	— 23,586
Broach	257	3,104	— 2,747
Rajputana	25,060	19,740	+ 5,320
N. W. Prov.	182,737	164,995	+ 17,742
Sind-Punjab	44,411	53,132	— 8,721
Persian	86	346	— 260
American	3	....	+ 3
Egyptian	184	171	+ 13
Other Sorts	5,634	1,899	+ 3,735
Total.	479,191	559,288	— 80,097

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec 13th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	42 0 0	7 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	42 0 0	7 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	7 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 13 0	10 3 0
" Brown Thin	9 8 0	9 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	9 14 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 8 0
" Black	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 12 0
Arandis	40 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 7 3	
Linseed May	11 3 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 13 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 3 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 2 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 0	

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec. 13.

The last week should be regarded as one of activity despite the ultimate decline in the prices of a number of shares. There was a considerable doing in Mill shares, Tata Steels ordinary and Katni deferreds. In all the known stocks there was a rise, but it soon followed by a reaction and with the exception of Crescents there was an all round decline. Some time during the past week was published a very elaborate statement, full of facts and figures, by one who knew about the Tata Steels. This is supposed to have served as a timely stimulate for these shares, which, all along, as reported last week, showed no signs of activity. Cotton is going down regularly and prices in cloth have gone down as well. This is calculated to bring on the market a still weaker tone.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 9th Dec. 1916.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th Dec. 1916.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Rly.	22,14,300	1,85,21,147
A. D. C. Rly.	61,900	5,69,806
B. K. Rly.	4,700	31,824
C. B. Rly.	6,000	49,631
Total	22,86,900	1,91,72,518
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Dec. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,95,134	1,66,26,838
A. D. C. Rly.	60,005	4,93,624
B. K. Rly.	4,441	45,869
C. B. Rly.	9,585	56,484
Total	23,69,165	1,72,22,815
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—80,834	+18,94,309
A. D. C. Rly.	+1,895	+76,182
B. K. Rly.	+259	—13,955
C. B. Rly.	—3,585	—6,853

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th Dec. 1916.	Rs. 16,500	Rs. 1,35,750
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Dec. 1915	12,579	87,652
Increase or Decrease	+3,921	+48,098

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th Dec. 1916	Rs. 1,800	Rs 13,847
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Dec. 1915	1,349	10,254
Increase or Decrease	+451	+3,593

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st October 1916.

ARE KADIANIS MAHOMEDANS?

DISPUTE OVER PRAYING IN A SUNNI MOSQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Dec. 12.

At the Patna High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roe commenced the hearing of a very interesting appeal relating to the right of a sect known as Ahmadians or Kadianis who claim to be Mahomedans also.

The appellants brought a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr praying for an injunction restraining the Hanafi Sunni Mahomedans from stopping them in offering prayers in a Sunni mosque.

The defence was that the appellants were Kafirs and could not be admitted to the mosque. Various other defences in law were also taken.

The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit and so did the District Judge, who however, held that the appellants were Mahomedans but said that as their rituals were different and as they held views which were opposed to the fundamental principles of the religion of the Sunni sect they were not entitled to the relief claimed.

It appears that the Kadiani sect was started about 35 years ago in the village of Kadian in the Gurdaspur District in the Punjab by one Mirja Gulam Ahmed and he preached that Prophet Mahomed was not the last Nabi, that Jesus Christ died a natural death and that his tomb was in Kashmir, that he used to receive inspiration, that he himself was a Nabi and was better than Jesus Christ, that he was the promised Messiah Jesus who is foretold to come again into this world, and that he was superior to all prophets except Prophet Mahomed. This led the Mahomedans to call them Kafirs and the Ahmadis call orthodox Mahomedans as Kafirs.

Mr. Tafarullakhan argued the appeal on behalf of the Kadianis. He contended that the lower Court having found his clients to be Mahomedans, under the Mahomedan Law, he was entitled to the reliefs claimed. He relied on Ameer Ali's commentaries and Mr. Justice Mahomood's judgment in the famous Wahabi case.

Mr. Mazharul Haque on behalf of the respondents, contended that on the strength of the Moslem Scriptures exhibited in the case, the appellants could not be called Mahomedans and hence were not entitled to reliefs.

The case is proceeding.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut D G Deslandes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H S Owen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A A Smith, North Lancashires.
Captain C W Taunton, Monmouths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain M G L Baker, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut N A Matthews, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W B Bouvey, Londons.
Second-Lieut K Dixon, West Ridings.
Lieut A V Prosser, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A M Reilly, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J Slater, Durhams.

DIED.

Captain H J Spencer, Durhams.

WOUNDED.

Lieut S A Alexander, Cheshires.
Captain W J F Austin, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W C Beyne, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E Bouskill, Manchesters.
Lieut C B Brookbank, Cheshires.
Captain W D Dodge, Cheshires.
Lieut G L B Evans, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R W Frith, Hertfords.
Lieut F A George, Northumberlands.
Lieut V C Hales, Leicesters.
Lieut F E Hart, Hertfords.
Lieut W F Hogg, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F W Jenkins, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut F W Jones, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut K F Jones, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J P Kemble, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H P Lewis, Devons.
Second-Lieut C S McCririck, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J J Mackersy, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G McMullen, Hertfords.
Major D Ovey, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut A A Pepper, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Y Potter, Sherwoods.
Captain D F Ridley, Borders.
Second-Lieut H Somerscale, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J F Tew, South Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S F Robinson, South Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C G Brown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G H Chatham, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B Clark, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J T Hanning, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Nelson, West Surreys.
Captain G A Parker, Northamptons.
Lieut V A Strauss, Service Corps.

DIED.

Miss P L Guillomard, Voluntary Aid Detachment.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C G H C Hyne, Irish Guards, should read Lieut C G H C Hyne, Irish Guards.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Geoffrey N Biggs, R. N.
Lieut-Commander Thomas R Heap, Reserve.
Lieut Alexander Miller, Reserve.
Acting Lieut George Lee, Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Hon Arthur C Corbett, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Alfred T O Mann, R. N.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Neville W Frames, R. N.

DIED.

Engineer Sub-Lieut Bruce Fleming, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut Edward J Cooper, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles W Greig, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Guy L Davies, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles J Brimer, R. N.
Lieut Lord Torington, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Rowland W Frazier, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Alick C Stevens, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Wright C W Ingle, Volunteer Reserve.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Lieut-Commander Francis W Belt, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Walter D Smiles, Volunteer Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut George S Abbott, R. N.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut Edward G Abelson, Marines.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Lieut Cyril A Smith, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Sub-Lieut John A Bowden, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut Alfred H Capman, Marines.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lieut James A Cook, Volunteer Reserve.

REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKISH HANDS.

Lieut Percy M Woodland, Volunteer Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Alfred J Nightingale, R. N.

With regard to the order relating to restriction of train services in India the Burma Railways have also received a similar order and are looking into the matter. The total mileage run in Burma is something under half a million per month.

The Poona Savajanik Sabha met at a special meeting on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Tilak and resolved to take all priliminary steps with a view to get the Sabha affiliated to the Congress organisation according to the amendment to the Congress Constitution passed last year at Bombay. After all the necessary conditions have been satisfied the Sabha is going to hold a public meeting for the election of the prescribed number of delegates to the Lucknow Congress.

It is stated the embargo on copper in regard to boat building will not effect Rangoon firms, as copper sheeting is not so extensively used now, and American zinc or tin sheeting can be utilised as a substitute for copper, and brass, steel and wrought iron piping zinc fixtures can be used and there is no fear of there not being enough of these materials available for all purposes.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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BOSS OIL AIR STOVES

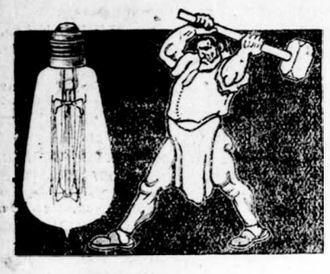
most efficient, safe, easy, simple and economical.

L. ROYSAMPAT NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH No. 4, KASHMIR GATE, DELHI.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

Sole Importer:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST FOUND ! !

One Eastern Miraculous Tonic !

If you find yourself week physically and if you wish to be cured and get strong, without drugging yourself, you are advised to consult Diploma-holder Unani Khandani Hakim S. M. JAFFRI, (Irani), Building Gowindji Thakarsey Mooji Bhatia Griha, opposite late America India Cinama, Sandaurst Road, Bombay between 9—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.

For special private consultations, you can call at the branch office (on appointment by correspondence.)

If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

In Press—

AUDIT PROGRAMMES

AND

REFERENCES

Under the Indian Companies' Act 1913. Indispensible to Practitioners. Lawyers and all those handling Joint Stock Companies Accounts.

Inspections invited.

Sold by

S. GOVIND & Co.,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

SAVE Your Goods from RATS & PREVENT PLAGUE.

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY !

The Civil Surgeon, Orai :—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—... tried yout "Anti-Rat".....rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."

PRICE, As. 12 per tin; V. P. charges, As. 5 up to 3 tins. *To be had of*—The NATIONAL MEDICAL HALL, Farrukhabad, (U.P.)

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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30-1 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13th.

Singu	Reid	Rangoon, Nov. 20
Nairung	Grant	Jeddah, Nov. 29
Bahadur	Ellis	Cheribon, Nov. 19
Lhasa	King	Karachi, Dec. 11
Asia Maru	Nishi	Busreh, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

teamer, Asia Maru for Persian Gulf

S. S. Asia Maru:—The P. G. S. N. Coy's steamer Asia Maru, 1,482 tons, Captain Y. Nishi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a geneal cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 11th instant with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo with a cargo of kerosin oil in bulk.

S. S. Nairung:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain G. C Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on the 29th ultimo, with a general cargo and 857 pilgrims.

S. S. Bahadur:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain O. J. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Charibon, which port she had left on the 19th ultimo, with a cargo of sugar and 4 deck passengers.

Wednesday, 13th December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A
B. Rinaldo.....Stephens.....J. F. & Co
B. Karoa.....Handcock.....M. M. & Co
C. & R. Trinton.....Dun.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Jersey Moor.....Stoneshouse.....W. & A. G. & Co
H. Nichiren Maru.....Goto.....M. M. S. & Co
K. Hunnie.....Seale.....W. & A. G. & Co
M. Seistan.....S. N. & Co
N. Elswick Grange.....Edwards.....J. M. & Co
P. Java Maru.....Yanage.....O. S. K.
Q. Shustar.....Weeks.....B. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati.....B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co
Ponach.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kerman.....Waterlow.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
4 Iperia.....Anderson.....W. & A. G. & Co
7 Ataka Maru.....Jabsen.....O. S. K.
12 & 13 Quiloa.....Warrington.....M. M. & Co
15 Dumra.....Warrington.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia.....Andrew.....W. & A. G. & Co
11 Nyanza.....Grant.....M. M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Nurani.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Soyo Maru.....W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Firoji.....T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahadur.....Ellis.....T. M. & C
Harrington.....Long.....W. & A. G. & Co
Kaiyo Marn.....Salter.....O. S. K.
Koweit.....Gross.....T. M. & Co
Kuroheini Maru.....Nishikawa.....
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
Nairung.....Grant.....T. M. & Co
Singu.....Reid.....Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 50 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 41 bales wool, G. Kaneyalaj; 80 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 4 bales wool, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 12 cwts. gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 3,600 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Hunnie (s) 4,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 12,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Kerman (s) 1,780 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 8,000 cwts. gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Jerseymoor (s) 300 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.

Elswick Grange (s) 50 bales hemp, G. Yerji & Co.

Iperia (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Bros.; 4,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 28 bales calfskins and cowhides A. Cassam.

FOR GENOA.

Frinton (s) 140 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4,500 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 36,000 cwts. gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 495 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa & Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.

Kayo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kayo Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nyanza (s) 88 cwts. coffee, A. C. Patel & Co. 13 cwts. ivory, H. Rawji; 175 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nyanza (s) 55 cwts. olibanum, A. Chagla & Co.; 26 cwts. olibanum, D. M. Basrai; 39 cwts. Ooplate, D. M. Basrai; 40 cwts. raisins, D. M. Basrai; 30 lbs. saffron, D. M. Bassrai. 6 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 65 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nyanza (s) 1 cwts. ivory H. Meherally.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 13.

S. S. Nichirin Maru from Singapore, Agents, M. M. Shirazee:—9,912 pieces planks and scantling.

S. S. Kansas from Liverpool, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—100 casks China clay, 2 cases cycles, 64 cases tiles, 835 cases bricks, 16 cases boots and shoes, 10 crates earthenware, 100 crates glass bottles, 200 drums disinfectant fluid, 265 hhds ale, 30 cases ale and stout, 100 cases wine, 50 cases rum, 7 drums caustic soda, 50 cases stout, 200 cases brandy, 3 kegs stainate of soda, 15 casks bichromate, 6 cases alizarine, 5 packages hypo soda, 235 cases beer, 2,104 cases, 4 casks, 4 hhds whisky, 16 cases, 10 crates tyres, 200 bags fireclay, 10 cases cyanide, 180 kegs borax, 6 casks, 60 kegs bichromate of soda, 80 kegs bichromate of potash, 380 bags soda ash, 20 kegs ammonia muriate, 240 drums calcium chloride, 49 drums caustic soda, 4 cases motor cars, 7 cases, 8 truss buffalo pickers, 9 cases, 13 boxes leather belting, 4 cases roller skins, 10 cases hams and bacon, 2 cases leather, 72 cases confectionary, 12 bales linoleum, 100 barrels cod oil, 5 cases provisions, 30 cases tinned meat, 350 bales paper, 100 bundles y. m. sheets, 32 barrels silicate of soda, 147 casks, 112 barrels coal tar, 15 cases, 5 casks colour, 107 casks, 26 cases 95 kegs, paint, 16 bales jute cloth, 1 cask resin, 10 drums ainline dye, 8 packages carpets, 6 bales canvas bags, 2 cases umbrellas, 5 cases floorcloth, 19 cases oilcloth, 51 coils cotton rope, 104 bales canvas, 21 bales, 29 cases woollen goods, 36 bales, 111 cases cotton and woollen goods, 6 bales twine, 65 cases sewing cotton thread, 51 cases art silk and cotton goods, 2 cases flannel, 1,094 cases, 1,238 boxes soap, 174 bales, 215 cases cotton yarn, 1,015 bales, 2,790 cases cotton goods.

CAPTURE OF DOUAUMONT.

SURPRISES IN "LADY'S RAVINE."

A French military "Eye-Witness" relates several episodes of the capture of Douaumont:—

In Artois and Champagne the day of attack cost each regiment some hundreds of men. This time there were 15 wounded in one. It seems incredible. On the other hand, numbers of prisoners were taken. The whole hill was covered with grey cloaks. One regiment alone took 1,545 prisoners in the day, besides 45 officers, and this caused an officer in another regiment to say jokingly to the Lieutenant-Colonel, "Well, Richard, leave us some." "Rather help me to count mine," was the reply of the temporary Lieutenant-Colonel of Boches.

In the "Lady's Ravine" the Germans had dug an eitire subterranean village, holding two battalions. The Zouaves, falling from the sky with the shells, surprised this hornets' nest, which, fearing nothing, was confidently awaiting the end of the bombardment. Nothing can depict the astonishment and confusion of the Germans disturbed in their improvised but comfortable home. They were stupefied. It was about 4 o'clock, the hour of repose in Germany, when the unexpected guests came to disurb their digestion. It is an episode which the Zouaves cannot speak of without bursting into roars of laughter. Small enemy groups here and there tried to organise some resistance, but a few grenades settled them and brought the others to their senses. They flung down their arms and held up their hands.

That night a strange adventure befell Sergeant Julien. He went off with some men of the Army Service Corps and strayed during the night among the shell holes. He came upon a detachment which he took for a patrol of Colonials. It was however, a party of Germans, who were wandering behind the line. They fired at him with their rifles, and, missing, threw themselves upon him, bound him hand and foot, and threw him in a sap, where he fell more dead than alive. He was then pushed into a lighted chamber where dinner was served. Some officers seated at a table questioned him and as he hesitated pressed him to reply. The prisoner then replied, "Let us first know where we are." "In the 'Lady's Ravine.'" "All right. I will tell you your position. Thiaumont is in our hands, and we have held Douaumont since this afternoon. You are not the only ones who did not know that. Consequently it is you who are prisoners." The Germans asked for and received further details. Thereupon the chief officer commanded his soldiers to lay down their arms. There were 200 men who had been forgotten in the dug-out in the flow of battle. Sergeant Julien then came back to the French lines without provisions, but with a whole company of prisoners and a booty of six machine-guns.

Such are some of the victories which are related by the victors of Douaumont. Some of the details may appear to be fables, but it is impossible to judge of this extraordinary day. What seemed impossible was accomplished as in a dream. Our troops with wonderful dash re-captured in a single day of sanguinary fighting what it had taken the Germans eight months to gain.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

JURY ON AN UNNECESSARY STOPPING PLACE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of a Christian, name unknown, aged about 30 years. It appeared from the evidence that about 10 a.m. on Monday last the deceased was crossing the road at Byculla, when he was knocked down by a tram car that was going from the Byculla Bridge to the Victoria Gardens. It was stated that the car was going slowly as it was approaching a stopping station and the driver, on seeing the deceased, rang the bell and applied the brakes, but the deceased went under the front guard as he seemed to have got confused. The car was stopped at once and the deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries, death being due to fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that the jurors were of opinion that the establishment of a stopping place for tram-cars at the foot of the Byculla Bridge was not only unnecessary, there being a stopping place a very short distance away, but dangerous, as the road curved at that point and there was usually congestion of traffic.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard" instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th December 1916 was 30.138 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. in case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.904 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.5 "
Dew Point	67.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 "
Minimum....do.....do.	71.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,WNW,N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	112 Miles.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA. Dec. 13.

The weather is still slightly unsettled in North-west India, but no precipitation has occurred there. Conditions are also feebly disturbed near Ceylon and some rain is reported in South-east Madras.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the extreme south and a few falls in Baluchistan.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.		h. m.	ft.	in.	Dec.		h. m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	13	m	1 26	28	2	13	m	7 36	19	7
			1 12a	25	1			6 50a	17	1
Thur	14	m	1 54	27	5	14	m	8 10	19	8
			1 48a	24	9			7 21a	17	10
Fri.	15	m	2 32	27	4	15	m	8 45	19	9
			2 20a	24	5			7 56a	18	8
Sat.	16	m	2 53	26	9	16	m	9 25	19	9
			3 19a	24	1			8 37a	19	6
Sun.	17	m	3 30	26	3	17	m	10 19	19	8
			4 19a	23	11			9 30a	20	5
Mon.	18	m	4 15	25	10	18	m	11 23	19	4
			5 31a	24	0			10 42a	21	3
Tues.	19	m	5 11	25	6	19		0 22a	18	8
			6 50a	24	6					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 13	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 14	(Thursday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 15	(Friday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 16	(Saturday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 17	(Sunday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 18	(Monday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 19	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 6m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.3m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	9th.,	8h. 13.0m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	17th.,	11h. 50.4m. p.m.
New Moon	"	25th.,	2h. 4.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th December 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations in Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West and Cutch but in excess at Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few showers have been reported from south-east Madras; elsewhere weather has been dry. The unsettled conditions in Baluchistan and the extreme north are more marked to-day.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.6	63.9	73	0.02	0.02	—0.78
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	82.1	60.9	77	..	0	—0.20
Do. (12th Dec.)	83.9	68.1	77	..	0	—0.68
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.8	47.3	66	..	0	—0.17
Rawalpindi	71.8	36.3	68	..	0.01	—0.46
Lahore	72.6	41.5	33	..	0.02	—0.18
Hissar	74.9	42.6	66	..	0	..
Ambala	73.1	40.1	75	..	0	—0.42
Delhi	72.2	48.2	91	..	0	—0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.2	46.4	56	..	0	—0.14
Mainpuri	73.7	45.2	74	..	0.01	—0.26
Jhansi	74.6	45.2	59	..	0.78	0.57
Cawnpore	74.6	47.3	91	..	2.20	1.83
Allahabad	72.1	46.4	82	..	0.51	0.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.3	48.8	60	..	0	—0.10
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	74.8	45.2	72	..	0	—0.31
Jaipur	79.3	47.1	54	..	0	—0.22
Kotah	76.8	49.6	68	..	0	—0.18
Mount Abu	70.2	54.4	26	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Broach	83 0	50.7	60	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	84.0	61.9	65	..	0	—0.03
Veraval	85.3	64.6	61	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	85 6	58.9	40	..	0	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	86.2	58.2	66	..	0	—0.20
Surat	87.2	62.6	60	..	0	—0.43
Ahmedabad	88.7	60.3	34	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	88.0	50.2	47	..	0	—0.16
Neemuch	78.3	44.0	47	..	0	—0.21
Indore	78.1	47.3	62	..	0.86	0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.8	43.3	78	..	2.76	2.27
Saugor	73.8	49.0	59	..	0.32	—0.20
Hoshangabad	76.8	44.6	75	..	1.42	0.90
Khandwa	81.2	48.2	57	..	1.66	0.94
Akola	81.8	50.7	57	..	2.42	0.86
Amraoti	80.3	57.2	40	..	0.45	—0.20
Nagpur	79.0	52.2	53	..	2.56	1.71
Chanda	79.3	47.0	73	..	0.63	—0.18
Raipur	76.6	49.2	76	..	2.36	1.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	72.1	61	..	0.72	0.24
Ratnagiri	83.7	68.9	49	..	7.26	6.79
Marmugao	80.3	68.7	76	..	3.98	2.93
Karwar	86.5	66.3	77	..	8.46	6.75
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.9	58.0	59	..	1.33	0.92
Ahmednagar	87.9	52.1	64	..	0.65	—0.19
Poona	80.8	53.3	77	..	1.01	0.63
Sholapur	83.3	56.3	53	..	8.28	7.16
Bijapur	79.5	58.1	68	..	9.47	8.46
Belgaum	78.2	65.7	69	..	10.67	9.07
Aurangabad	81.2	56.1	55	..	0.58	—0.08
Nizamabad(Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	77.8	55.2	73	..	2.44	1.51
MALABAR AN CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.5	70.3	63	..	4.75	1.78
Calicut	84.8	70.4	83	..	6.70	3.67
Cochin	80.0	73.7	74	..	4.38	—2.64
Colombo	87.3	71.6	95	1.66	9.99	—4.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.2	65.0	77	..	10.85	5.23
Bellary	83.5	69.4	69	..	2.17	0.1
Cuddapah	86.8	68.6	91	..	3.49	—0.18
Madras	83.4	70.5	84	..	17.89	2.05
Bangalore	79.2	66.4	83	..	10.14	7.07
Coimbatore	85.2	68.5	69	..	5.72	2.05
Trichinopoly	82.2	72.8	73	..	2.88	—3.03
Negapatam	82.2	71.1	86	0.12	12.38	—7.82

Wana-Ranee Regd

The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON

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IF YOU WISH TO SEE YOUR BABY GROWING HEALTHY AND STRONG THERE IS NO BETTER FOOD THAN

LACNUT (VEGETABLE MILK.)

Best substitute for Mother's Milk.

Thousands of Babies saved by it.

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Price, Rs. 3-12 per 1 lb. tin.

Sole Agents:—**B. P. MADON,**

Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ.

Bombay Branch: 297, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway.

A Lady's Best Ornament is a Glorious Head of Hair.

KAMINIA
OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well in to the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that

There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed.

KAMINIA OIL

(Registered.)

Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.

Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it poesesses a beautiful fragrant smell.

For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.

If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use also always.

Price per bottle, Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra, Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.

Write now, Do not delay.

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THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

APPLY TO-DAY

READY FOR DISPATCH.

"TILAK'S TRIAL." Complete (forming his three speeches, (2) District Magistrate's Judgment, (3) Justices Batchelor and Shah's Judgment, (4) Press Opinions Tilak's photo frontispiece.

Price annas six only.

T. NAGASUBRAMANYA ROW BROS.

3, Kondi Chetty Street, MADRAS E.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 5th of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 5th of Margashirsh (Vad), 1973.
Mahomedan: 17th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 2m. 6h. 3m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 25th Dec.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

P. and O. s.s. Salsette with English mails of 17th ultimo due at 4 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karoa will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Lecture by Prof. D. D. Kanga of The Elphinstone College on "The Atmosphere, with experiments to illustrate its direct bearing on our every-day life" at the residence of Mrs. M. M. Shirazee Bahanitan, Dongersi Road, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit this Theatre for "The Battle of the Somme" performance at 6-30 p.m.

Public lectures by Mesdames Kamensky and Pogosky of Russia, on "Theosophy in Russia," Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karoa will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Empire Theatre: Grand opening with a Cinema Masterpiece "Flander! My Country." at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Elphinstone College Annual Athletic Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Official War Films: "The Battle of the Somme" 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 14.

458—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Company during week ending 16th December. Next for Duty "F" Company. No duties will be furnished during weeks ending December 30th and January 6th.

459—Company Field Training:—

Detail.—Sunday, December 17th, "C" "D" Companies.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of officers commanding Companies.

460—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—

Daily to December 15th, inclusive "M" Companies.

December 18th to December 24th, "J" Company.

461—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers commanding Companies.

463—Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

464—Parades:—

"A" Company.—Friday, December 15th, No. I Section will parade at sunrise at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, Preventive uniform, belts and arms.

"B" Company.—Friday, December 15th, Company parade at Sir Richard Temple Statue, 7 a.m.

"C" Co.—Company parade to-day Thursday, 14th instant, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Recruits, Friday, December 15th, 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquarters to-day, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday at 7 a.m.

"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

"G" Company.—Parades at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. to-day Thursday, December 14th. Uniform shirts and shorts. Recruits will attend the above parades.

"J" Company.—Tuesday, December 19th, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (Kilts) every man to attend. Recruits will fall in with No. 1 Section.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Dec. 13.

No. 390—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 10th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week, Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant A. S. White.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergeant G. Barnes.

No. 391—Parades.

Thursday, 14th, at 7 a.m. at Colaba D.R.F. Class.

Thursday, 14th, at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Signalling Class.

Friday, 15th, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. B. L. Section Gun Drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Friday, 15th, 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters, Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies rifle exercises.

Saturday, 16th, 7 a.m., at Colaba, D.R.F. Class.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Battery Drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.

No. 397—Leave.

Second-Lieut F J Cheminais, No. 2 Company, B.V.A., has been granted extension of leave till 15-1-17.

No. 398—Strength.

No. 270 Sapper G. E. Frye having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Section, E. E. Company, B.V.A., with effect from 10-12-16.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Dec. 13.

1146—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 16th December, 1916:—

At Headquarters—

"B" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. and Friday, at 5-30 p.m. Drill order.

Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Recruits, Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Proficiency Class, Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

"B" Company Scouts, Saturday at 7 a.m.

At Satara—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

1147—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.

1148—Miniature Range.—Wednesday, Officers Voluntary Practice Revolver competition at 7-30 a.m.

Friday, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1149—Camp of Exercise.—It is notified for informration that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Ganeshkhind from 13th to 23rd January, 1917, both days inclusive.

Members who require uniform, boots, etc., should apply to Headquarters at once, as no issue will be made in Camp.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Karmala, which left London on the 24th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said on Tuesday the 12th instant.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone College will be held on the oval on Saturday next at 3 p.m. (S. T.). H. E. the Governor has consented to preside and Lady Willingdon to distribute the prizes.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Nyayshastri Bhawanishankar will conduct a class in Upnishads this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital acknowledges a number of public contributions to the funds of the Hospital, which bring the total amount so far subscribed to Rs. 28,97,045.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Aryan Education Society Old Boys' Union will be held on Sunday next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the school's building. Mr. P. B. Shingne will preside.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mesdames Kamensky and Pogosky of Russia will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Theosophy in Russia" Mr. J. F. Madan will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per s.s. Malwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Monday the 18th instant Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m., and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

CHILD'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

Krishnabai, a Hindu girl, aged four years, residing with her father, Babu Anaji, at Bangunga, Walkeshwar, was playing with matches in her room, when her clothes caught fire. Her father, who happened to be close by, put out the flames, but the girl received severe burns. The father refused to take her to a hospital and had her treated at home. The girl succumbed to her injuries on Tuesday evening.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague, small-pox or cholera occurred on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes was 68 as compared with 60 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 58 of 1914. Out of a total of 3,446 rats caught, 17 were found to be plague infected.

The total mortality in Bombay last month was 2125, as compared with 2035 in the corresponding month of 1915. Plague mortality also showed a slight increase, the total number of deaths being 30 as compared with 24 of last year. Small-pox was completely absent last month, while there were 10 cases in November of last year. On the other hand there were 12 cholera cases last month, while there were none last year. Infmortality rose from 559 to 653, while deaths from respiratory diseases rose from 622 to 672, and those from tuberculosis declined from 174 to 146. The total number of births exclusive of still births, was 2178 as compared with 2037 of last year.

CRICKET AT JAMMU.

KASHMIR XI VS COMBINED AMRITSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

A cricket match was played on the 9th and 10th inst., at Jammu, between the above teams, before a very large gathering of European and Indian spectators. The Kashmir team, was captained by Col. J. Manners-Smith, (Resident in Kashmir) and the Amritsar team, by Mr. Marsden, I.C.S. The latter team is considered one of the best in the Punjab. Amritsar, won the toss and elected to bat first, and were all out, within an hour for only 78 runs. Out of this total, Moti Ram, scored a well played 21. Kashmir scored in the 1st innings, 174 runs, out of this total Salig Ram scored a brilliant 63, Iqbal Mahomed 32, and Ram Kishen 31. In the second innings, Amritsar scored 113 runs, out of this total, Mr. Marsden played well for 21 and Nazir Mahomed 18. Kashmir team only wanted 18 runs to get to win and this they achieved by losing one wicket thus Kashmir won by 9 wickets.

This victory was chiefly due to the splendid bowling of that great Parsi bowler "Johanny" Mehta, who bowled in both innings unchanged, and was almost unplayable. He captured 6 wickets for 34 runs in the first innings, and 7 wickets for 40 runs in the second innings.

MISS DINOO'S WAR CARTOONS

HANDSOME DONATIONS TO CHARITIES.

We are glad to announce that Miss Dinoo Sorabji Bastavala, grand-daughter of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, has made donations to the undermentioned institutions from the net sale proceeds of her "Amateur War Cartoons":—

		Rs.
1.	Lady Willingdon's War Fund ...	2,000
2.	Bai Bhicaji Bengalee Parsi Girls' School	500
3.	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute for feeding poor Parsi children attending the school	500
4.	Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit's Fund for poor Parsi Lunatics.	500
5.	Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy's School of Commerce for feeding poor Parsi Children	300
6.	Zoroastrian Association for the amelioration of indigent Parsis.	200
	Total	4,000

N.B.—The three donations of Rs. 500 each have been made in 5 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds, the annual income of which alone is to be utilised by the respective donees.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the query of "Sounder" in your issue of the 9th instant, as to why non-departmental telegraphists are not being entertained, to relieve the strain, caused by short-handedness, I would hasten to inform him that an advertisement has already appeared in your widely circulated paper, calling for such workers. As to why this was not done before, I, of course, cannot assign the reason for the delay, but it may be taken as a welcome indication of the fact that the authorities have at last realised that the permanent hands have had to suffer an unprecedented overstrain due to short-handedness, and would seek to relieve it by engaging temporary hands, although these cannot of course adequately replace the skilled and experienced workers which the permanent hands can claim to be.

In the days before the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments this course was frequently adopted during periods of extraordinary increase of work such as, for instance, the visit of their Imperial Majesties to India.

When the war broke out, and the Military Telegraphists were commandeered for their legitimate occupation, it was felt by those in a position to know, that the Department would be seriously crippled as they formed a not inconsiderable proportion of the Staff. Again a large number of the Civilian Telegraphists in obedience, to the imperious call of the country's cause, volunteered for Field Service, and were duly accepted for service with the various Expeditionary Forces. These also could ill be spared at the time.

However, the General Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association issued a manifesto to the Associates to "do their bit" also, by working up to meet the demands of the traffic, and if necessary, performing overtime and sacrificing their leave privileges.

To their everlasting honour be it recorded here that they have ungrudgingly obeyed their leader, and have worked unsparingly to meet the new demand. However, "although the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak." Notwithstanding their resolute desire not to embarrass the authorities but to do all in their power to help them, the work has proved to be too much for them and now after over two years of war conditions and all that these mean to the Telegraph Department in the shape of State telegrams in increased numbers, they have evidently succumbed to the strain consequent on irregular hours and overtime, which have told their tale of sickness and sheer physical breakdown.

The addition of a few non-departmental hands may prove insufficient to make an appreciable impression on the traffic, which, of its nature, cannot be allowed to fall into arrears like work in other departments. The authorities have been singularly remiss in their duty in not having foreseen these difficulties and recruited permanent hands in sufficient numbers and I, for one, am tempted to exclaim *"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes"* at this unusual display of official solicitude for engaging temporary men to reinforce the sorely tried staff but will, however, say with all sincerity "for this relief much

THANKS."

WANTED MEATLESS DAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the English Board of Trade's recent order regarding meatless and fishless meals, I beg to draw your attention to the following fact about the Indian National Congress:—

"The Reception Committee, National Congress, Allahabad, charges Rs. 1-8 *per diem* for the Vegetarian Diet and Rs. 2 for the Flesh Diet."—"The Harbinger," Lahore, December 28, 1910.

If Indian Chiefs, British Government Officers, leading European and Indian gentlemen, will kindly resolve to observe Meatless Days in this country, and arrange to explain to the people the economical advantages of the Vegetarian Diet, it would result in saving much money.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Dec. 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

At the share market to-day owing to want of buyers an easier feeling prevailed in both coals and jutes and very little business was in consequence reported. The following sales took place:—

Coals:—Auckland 4-4; Bansra 20-12, 21; Barabani 18-12; Bengal 1061, 1062; Bilbera 6, 6-4; Bagdige Kujma 7-8; Burelia 14-12, 15; Damra 2-4 to 2-12; Deoghur 15; East Indian 59-4; Imperial 14-12; Jainti Central 15, 15-8; Minto 47; Mucheridh 6-4; Nazira 23, 23-8; Parasea 3; Raneegunge 42, 42-4; Singaran A 14-8; Singaran B 15; Sudreadih 6-8 to 7, 6-6, 6-10; Sudamdih 7-4; Teetulmuri 21, 21-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 365; Barnagore (ord) 200; Belvedere (ord.) 608; Clive (ord.) 242-8, 243; Dalhousie (ord) 480; Delta (ord) 660; Kanknarrah (ord) 710; Lawrence (ord) 465, 461; Northbrook (ord) 48 to 48-8; Orient 42; Soorah (ord) 240, 245; Waverly 14-8.

Tea:—East India 112; Eastern Cachar 149, 150; Jutlibari 11-4, 11-8; Kornafuli 127, 128; Rajnagar 147, 148; Saragoon 24; Seajuli 23.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam (ord) 78 to 79.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-14 to 76 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-4 to 76-8.

Following the practice recently adopted by his Majesty's Government the Government of India have decided not to require certificates of interest and certificates of origin and interest in respect of all products of petroleum.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

15 IN. GUN SHIPS.

The announcement from Copenhagen that the Germans have recently launched a battle cruiser and named her the "Bayern" raises several questions of interest, says the naval correspondent of the "Times." It is the first announcement of the launch of a new German capital ship since it was reported in the German wireless of the 1st August, 1915, that the Hindenburg had taken the water at Wilhelmshaven. As the news comes to Copenhagen from Kiel, it may be assumed that it is at the latter place that the new ship is building, and this circumstance points to her being one of the ships of the 1914 programme.

There is still some uncertainty about the identity of the German ships which were present at the Battle of Jutland, but the Hindenburg was certainly there, and was badly damaged. Shortly after the battle, also, Vice-Admirals Scheer and Hipper received the freedom of Wilhelmshaven on board the flagship Wilhelm II, which was repairing in that yard. She must have been one of the battleships laid down at the same time as the Hindenburg. The third ship in the programme for 1913 was the battleship "T," building at the Howaldt yard, Kiel, and due to be completed at the same time as the Wilhelm II. and the Hindenburg. It is possible that she also was present at the Battle of Jutland, and she may have been one of the vessels of the Dreadnought class referred to by Sir John Jellicoe as having been seen to sink.

The ships of the 1914 programme were the battleship Ersatz-Kaiser Friedrich III, and the battle cruiser Ersatz-Victoria Luise, and these vessels were due to be launched this year. If they have not been advanced any more than those of the 1913 programme they would be about now taking the water. It may fairly be assumed that the vessel mentioned in the telegram from Copenhagen is one of them. The fact, however, that she is named the Bayern is hardly in keeping with her classification as a battle-cruiser. All the German ships of that type, from the Blucher onwards, have borne the names of military leaders, and it has been the battleships which have received the names of states of the German Empire. It may be, of course, that in honour of the visit of the King of Bavaria (Bayern) to the German Fleet after the Battle of Jutland the new ship has been so-called; or, again, it may be to celebrate the "successes" of Prime Rupprecht on the Somme.

With the construction of the Wilhelm II, a new type of battleship, heavier than the Konigs, and carrying eight 15in. guns instead of 10 12in. was begun. These vessels are super-Dreadnoughts, and as regards gun-power are a reply to our Queen Elizabeths. The battle-cruiser of the same year was only designed to carry 12in. guns, and, although it was assumed that she might have been given heavier weapons, there were no reported indications of this in the Battle of Jutland, in which, as Mr. Churchill said, the enemy sprang no surprises. Germany thus has only two 15in. gun ships of which we have knowledge in the water at present, apart from the Bayern. Whether she is a battle-cruiser or a battleship, the last-named will be a welcome addition to the German Fleet after its recent losses. It is uncertain whether even yet the repairs to such battle-cruisers as were left them after the engagement have been completed. Although, too, the Kaiser and the Konig are reported to be once more in the effective list, if our submarines have a little more good fortune it is evident that other battleships will soon need replacement. The numerous reports of increases in the construction of mercantile tonnage in Germany show, however, that there is no apparent lack of men and materials in the shipyards.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY OTURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

The tie between the British Pay Cutters and the International Sporting Club in the Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament, was re-played this evening. On the former occasion both the teams scored two goals each, and failing to improve on this, they had to meet again. On this occasion another tie seemed within the possibilities of the game as nothing was scored for quite fifty minutes' play. The Pay Cutters then put a goal to their credit after some fine work by their forwards and added a second goal a few minutes before time and that was owing to the opposite goal-keeper rushing out to parry the attack.

POONA, Dec. 13.

The first of the semi-final matches in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, was played this evening between the Staff and the Departmental Hockey Club and the Poona United Recreation Club. The Staff and Departmental had best of the play in the first half and though unable to score, were able to neutralize their opponents' efforts in that direction. Neither side had anything to its credit at the close of the first period and the second period was equaly barren until the last ten minutes when the Poona United broke through their opponents twice, thus winning by two goals to nil.

POONA AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

At yesterday evening's general meeting the Poona Municipality arrived at a satisfactory solution regarding a matter which had been the subject of constant discussion between the Government and the Municipality. The Municipality resolved by 15 against 8 votes, to make the necessary declaration of intention of framing a scheme so far as the portion of the city beyond the Mutha River is concerned, according to the Town Planning Act.

There were several amendments before the meeting, two proposing postponement of consideration of the matter, one limiting the application of the Act only to one-fourth of the area, but all of them failed to secure a majority.

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Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
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Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February 1915.

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(Sd.) J. S. B.

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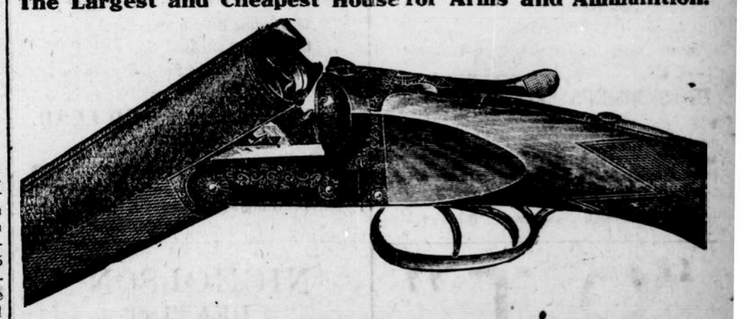

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 14, 1916.

THE BENGAL MYSTERY.

The most remarkable feature of Lord Carmichael's speech, to which we referred in general terms yesterday, is its perfect candour. One is reminded of the famous dialogue in Sheridan's comedy, the one that Sir Anthony Absolute had with Mrs. Malaprop, and is led to conclude that here we have a polite arguer since almost every third word he says is on his opponent's side of the question. Lord Carmichael is a sort of mystic who has been too hustled to clear his vision. He sets out to solve the Bengali mystery, and only gets a nightmare. In fundamentals he is sound, as when he declares that "every part of the Empire, India no less than any other, must be allowed, and, if need be, helped to develop to the full, *all that its people feel themselves capable of doing* for the mutual welfare of the whole." With sardonic sagacity, he goes on to adumbrate the suggestion that "there is encouragement in that thought and for no part of the Empire is the encouragement greater than it is for Bengal." That happy vein of thought is immediately obscured by what we are constrained to characterise as an incoherent description of the complexities, the unfathomable depths and the impenetrable regions of the Bengali mystery, of which, assuming Lord Carmichael speaks with any degree of exactitude, the main features are implacable enmities against British rule and abyssmal aberrations which spell disaster not only to Government but society and civilisation. If a little of what Lord Carmichael says were true,—and we say so with the utmost deference of a statesman in whose veins courses blood of the bluest tint of Gladstonian Liberalism,—he has been voyaging during the last five years in an uncharted sea, with no reliable compasses. Bengal, for which he conceives a political future full of ardent promise, is represented as reeking with subterranean conspiracies which can only be dealt with by methods of executive terrorism. Indeed, we fancy that Lord Carmichael more than implies that the Defence of India Act, far from being a mere war measure intended to deal with military necessities, was from its inception, due to the accident of the world-war, meant to be a normal provision of the law to be operated on at the whim of the executive to deal with a permanently abnormal situation.

That is the mystical foundation to which the whole current of Lord Carmichael's discourse runs back. Conspiracies exist, of import too sinister for exposition,— and the Governor can be voluminous enough in exposition. The evidence of the existence of these conspiracies is too spacious for mere judges to comprehend, and he indicates sufficiently of its nature to enable the layman to form an opinion as to its utter worthlessness. He says in effect, "I know all there is to know, and you had better adopt the conclusions at which I have arrived." Unfortunately for Lord Carmichael's conclusions, the public have a shrewd idea of the nature and extent of the knowledge the Executive possesses but which it is unwilling to disclose. That fatally discounts the value of the knowledge in question, which is both tainted at its source and of far too brittle substance for serious handling. What is lacking in the precision of Lord Carmichael's definition of his knowledge is attempted to be made good by the alarmist note he strikes and the sweeping condemnation he passes on all and sundry,—educators of youth, those who devote themselves to social service and so on. It were idle to examine too minutely the superstructure he has raised when we know how in secure are its foundations. Surely, things are normal enough in Bengal and the administrative machinery works smoothly. The loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the community is undoubted. The force of organised crime, which must necessarily be confined to a handful of individuals here and there, has been dissipated. From amongst a community of which Lord Carmichael paints so lurid a picture, a double company of recruits has been organised,—and instead of a double company it might have been a regiment. It is surely asking too much to ask us to take it for granted that methods of executive terrorism should be introduced in the midst of a whole community in order to strike at sporadic crime, be its motive and nature what it may. We are afraid that the sort of rhetoric Lord Carmichael indulges in is far worse than the most drastic measures the Executive can devise against forces of disorder alleged to be so widespread, so cunningly organised and so incapable of treatment by the ordinary methods of the law.

We have always been hearing of this widespread conspiracy; and during the last eight years the Executive has been arming itself with repressive powers of wide range and potency. Still the cry goes forth that the conspiracy is more widespread than ever and that there is greater and greater need for "preventive" action. The public has an uneasy consciousness that either the diagnosis is faulty or that the methods adopted to combat an evil of unknown and undefined proportions are all wrong. While we recognise Lord Carmichael's good intentions, we distrust the sources of his knowledge and the efficacy of the methods he favours.

THE COURTS AND THE LAW.

A somewhat remarkable case of kidnapping and enticing of a married girl was brought to an even more remarkable conclusion in the High Court of Sessions, Bombay, on Tuesday. In this case the parties concerned were all Mahomedans. The accused was charged with kidnapping, enticing, concealing and detention of a minor girl, under sixteen years of age, from the lawful custody of her husband. Briefly, the case for the prosecution was that the accused, a young Mahomedan, had for some time been making overtures to this girl by means of signals, etc. from a window and that ultimately he enticed her from her house and then took her away, detained and concealed her with the assistance, as alleged, of an accomodating police court pleader, against her will and lived with her as man and wife. The girl herself was the chief witness for the prosecution and bore out the allegations that were made, though it should be mentioned that she admitted that she had overstated her age to the pleader, who, she asserted, forcibly detained and concealed her in his office when her father came to the latter place, and when she, according to her own account, was thus prevented from carrying out her desire to communicate with her father. Subsequently the pleader, it was stated, after arranging a change of garments for the girl, lent the parties one of his servants or a clerk with whose assistance they went to Poona and put up at the latter's house. However, the conduct of the pleader is a side issue in the case regarding which the public may be left to judge for themselves.

There are features of the proceedings that took place in the Court, however, that are a matter of much larger public interest than the ethics which should guide a legal adviser whose client comes to him with somebody-else's wife. During the cross-examination of the girl the judge intervened with the suggestion that, if the accused were a manly person he would take the girl as his wife. Thereupon Counsel for the accused made a square offer to the husband to pay him compensation to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and to marry the girl if the husband would divorce her. This offer was indignautly declined by Counsel on the other side, who said that the husband was very much attached to his wife and wanted to take her back. He added that such a marriage as was proposed would be against the sentiment of the family and their friends as the accused was a Sunni and a Memon and the girl a Shia and a Persian. Mr. Davar, counsel for the accused, scoffed at the notion that the sentiments of other people should be respected, and added that if his client married he married for himself and not for the community. These are very catholic sentiments but the feelings of the accused could hardly be considered of chief importance in a case of this kind. It is curious, moreover, that nobody, counsel or judge, seemed to consider it worth while to enquire of the party chiefly concerned, the lady who had suffered, what were her sentiments. However the whole of these negotiations, or attempted negotiations, for a compromise which arose at the instance of the judge seem to us to have been most irregular, to use no stronger a term. Kidnapping is a non-compoundable offence and such a suggestion ought never to have been put forward in Court, much less at the instance of the Court itself. It is true that by withdrawing the charge of kidnapping, had the other party been willing to do so, and had the Court allowed it, it would have been open to the parties to compound on the other charges in the indictment. But a very grave and undesirable precedent would be set, if such a course were permitted. It would amount practically, in the long run, to the compounding of a non-compoundable offence and open the door, if it were followed, to grave abuses of the law.

Ultimately, without entering upon a defence, counsel for the accused elected to plead guilty to all the charges. The wisdom of this course was made apparent when the Judge proceeded to comment on the case and to pass sentence. This, however, was proceeded by some further irregularity of procedure. The proper course, after a plea of guilty, is, of course, to discharge the jury, who are left without any functions to perform. In this case, however, counsel, for the accused, after announcing his client's intention to plead guilty was allowed to address the jury, with a view apparently to their making some recommendation for mitigation of punishment. And the Judge asked them to return a verdict, adding significantly that they could make a recommendation. The jury then retired but on their return the Judge reconsidered his position and on their return discharged them, stating very truly that there was nothing for them to try. His lordship then proceeded to make some very remarkable comments on the state of the law in this country in regard to enticement of married woman which seem to us uncalled-for and of questionable propriety. He remarked that the accused might have supposed that the girl was of full age, and, "that being so, the whole foundation of criminality of this offence would be removed." This is a very remarkable view of the law on the subject which is that even a *bona fide* belief reasonably enertained that a girl is over sixteen is no defense. In this case it was not even proved that the accused had such a *bona fide* belief. His lordship went on to point out that, though the law in India had introduced a penal clause in regard to enticement, in other countries it would have carried only a civil liability. In this case, he added, the only serious offence, was that of kidnapping a minor but this criminality was reduced by the reasonable belief that the girl was not a minor and there remained "little else than a civil wrong." He therefore sentenced the accused to only one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of a thousand rupees.

Such a view as this and the manner in which it was acted upon surely is hardly calculated to induce that respect for the statute law of the realm which Courts have been established to maintain. Mr. Justice Beaman's personal views on the criminality or otherwise of these acts are scarcely relevant. The fact is that under the statute law they are crimes and Courts are to administer the laws, not to treat them with such scant respect as to open the door to somewhat easy consequences for those who break them. And we think that such mild treatment of offences, which are undoubtedly regarded by the law as being of a grave character, will not tend to inspire those whom they are supposed to protect with great confidence in their efficacy. The law in this country certainly differs in many respects from the law of England, just as there are laws in England making penal, offences which are unknown to the Indian Penal Code. But these laws have been enacted here for sufficient reasons in most instances and it is quite absurd to indulge in analogies of this kind to totally differing social conditions. If the section dealing with enticement does not find its counterpart in the Engish law, there are other laws in England under which what was done in this case would constitute a very grave offence quite apart from the more serious one of kidnapping. But, apart from this aspect of the matter, which it is not necessary to elaborate, some protest is needed against this fashion of judges arguing to their own satisfaction, that offences which are covered by the criminal code are merely civil wrongs. That is matter which it is not within the province of Mr. Justice Beaman or any other judge to decide. The Courts as we have said are to administer the law.

Notes of the Day.

The German Offer.

If there could have been any hope that the German peace proposals would be of a character that could be entertained by the Allies, and we do not suppose that anyone entertains such a hope, it is disposed of by the ill-timed bombast of the Kaiser that they have been put forward in "a sentiment of victory." It is quite certain that the Entente Powers and their allies will not listen for a moment to any sort of suggestion for peace negotiations that are accompanied by a bombastic statement of this character. So far we do not know what the nature of the proposals is, though presumably it has been disclosed to the Reichstag, since the concluding portion of the report of the Chancellor's speech says that the Neutral Powers have been requested to "transmit the peace proposals already mentioned." The portion of the speech in which the proposals were outlined is either being held back in Germany or by our own censors. In any case, however, the portions of the Chancellor's speech which have been transmitted, as much as the message of the Kaiser to his troops, make it clear that the Central Powers have as yet nothing to offer which the Allies can take into consideration. Germany is not yet beaten and until that task is accomplished the objects with which the Allies are prosecuting the war remain unfulfilled. A Germany that believes itself to be victorious, or at least is boasting of victory, is not the Germany with whom anyone wants to be at peace.

Lord Ronaldshay on the Press Act.

As we have mentioned, Lord Ronaldshay is a warm supporter of the Press Act of 1910, only he is somewhat aghast at the moderate nature of some of its provisions against a "poisonous and unbridled press"! He pours scorn on Lord Morley's plea against excessive haste for repression. The plea was urged in a famous speech delivered at Arbroath in 1907, and Lord Ronaldshay cites the repressive legislation of 1910, directed against the press as a "most damning indictment" of the Government's apathy and supineness. His lordship's brief summary of the provisions of the Press Act teems with inaccuracies. He imagines, for instance, that the initial deposit an intending publisher or owner of a press may be required to make is liable to confiscation by order of the Local Government "on conviction for an offence against the Act." The fact, of course, is that the Act does not contemplate a judicial conviction for any offence. The offence is imputed, conviction passed and the deposit confiscated by one single operation,—that is, by an order of the executive.

A Sample of his Moderation.

As a sample of Lord Ronaldshay's moderation in methods of repression may be cited his dissatisfaction with the provision that while packages imported and suspected of containing seditious literature are liable to detention by Customs officials, the postal authorities have no power to detain suspected letters or parcels. Lord Ronalds'ay points to this as proof of the "flabbiness of the Government." It seems the Bill as originally drafted contained a provision authorising the post authorities to detain any suspected matter. He is indignant that the provision was subsequently deleted and insists on knowing the reason why. Was it not "an exhibition of intolerable weakness"? He goes on, "Cannot they understand that in vital matters of this kind timidity and deference to their opponents will, far from conciliating them, merely invite their contempt, while it will most assuredly tend to alienate their friends?"

America's gain from the War.

It is common knowledge that the greatest gainer commercially, as a result of the war, has been America. The prosperity of this greatest of neutrals may be measured from the advances made by its banks to the belligerents. Few realise the magnitude of these transactions. They total more than £320,000,000, exclusive of £21,000,000 to the Canadian provinces and Canadian municipalities. Of this total it is significant that only £7,000,000 has gone to Germany, the rest having gone to the Allies. Besides, the United States has also lent to neutral Europe and South America £27,000,000. It is no wonder that from a borrowing country she has become a lending country of the first order. She is likely to emerge from this war with her own debts to Europe in large measure cancelled, with big debts owed to her by Europe, and with a solid footing in neutral countries. But this is not all. Unlike most of the belligerents, she will keep her monetary system, when peace comes, free from inflation and, above all, she will not need to burden her population with a tremendous war debt.

Indigenous Medicines.

The Hyderabad State continues its patronage to the indigenous system of medical treatment as the resolution on the annual report on the Unani Medical Department for the year 1915 shows. His Highness the Nizam's Government state that they have reason to believe that the Unani dispensaries are showing signs of progress and hope that still further efforts will be made by the officers concerned to enhance their usefulness. The increase in the number of patients taking advantage of the city dispensaries is regarded by the Head of the Department as a sure sign of popularity of the Unani treatment, and he believes that the fact that European medicines have become more costly than before owing to the war, has also contributed to the result. The Government, however, believe that as European medicines are supplied free by State dispensaries, the establishment of additional dispensaries at convenient centres has had more to do with the increase.

GERMANY'S THEATRICAL MOVE FOR PEACE.

PROPOSALS TO ALLIES FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO HOSTILE POWERS.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT IN REICHSTAG:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Official telegrams from Vienna and Berlin state that all the Powers belonging to the Central Powers group have addressed to hostile Governments identical Notes expressing their willingness to enter into peace negotiations.

LATER.

A telegram from Berlin says that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg announced in the Reichstag that Germany and her Allies, conscious of their responsibility before God, before their own nations and humanity, proposed to-day to hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations.

LATER.

The Reichstag was crowded and the galleries were thronged when Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg rose to speak.

He said:—"I shall be brief. Roumania entered the war to roll up our position and that of our Ally in the East. Simultaneously a grand offensive was launched on the Somme intended to pierce our western front, while the renewed Italian attacks were meant to paralyse Austro-Hungary. The situation was serious, but with God's help our troops withstood it. The western front stands. While on the Somme and the Carso gun-fire resounds and the Russians have launched their troops on the eastern frontier and Transylvania. Hindenburg has captured the whole of Western Wallachia and Bukharest. Our submarines have added to their heroic deeds. After the first year's war the Kaiser said his heart was filled with awe and determination. That is how we feel now. If the enemy counted on our weariness, then he will be deceived."

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg concluded by intimating that they had asked the representatives of the United States, Spain and Switzerland as guardians of Germany's interests abroad, to transmit the peace proposal already mentioned. The Pope had also been informed.

DISCUSSION OF CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH REFUSED.

The Reichstag greeted the Chancellor's reading of the note with applause and clapping of hands, in which the extremists joined, and voted the adjournment of the House. A section of the Reichstag unsuccessfully demanded a discussion of Bethmann-Hollweg's speech without delay.

GERMAN PROPOSALS.

"SUITABLE FOR BASIS OF LASTING PEACE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.

The Notes proposing peace negotiations state:—"The proposals which the Central Powers and their Allies will bring to negotiations are, they are convinced, suitable for the basis of a lasting peace. If in spite of this offer fighting should continue, we are determined to bring the war to a victorious end but we solemnly decline every responsibility therefor."

PROPOSED KINGDOMS OF POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Berlin advices to the German Embassy indicate that Germany has proposed the restoration of the status quo before the war with the exception of the establishment of independent Kingdoms of Poland and Lithuania.

KAISER'S MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

PEACE OFFERED "IN SENTIMENT OF VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.

The Kaiser has issued an Army Order as follows:—

"In the sentiment of victory which you have gained by your bravery, I and the Monarchs of the three allied States have made the enemy an offer of peace. It is uncertain whether the aim we have in view will be attained. You have therefore to continue to resist and defeat the enemy."

GERMANY'S THEATRICAL SUGGESTION.

DR. WILSON RESERVES COMMENT,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

It is stated at White House that Dr. Wilson is reserving comment on the peace proposals until he learns of their reception by the Entente. The officials opine that the Central Powers are making overtures because they are convinced that there is no hope that Dr. Wilson will at present make advances.

The neutral diplomatists doubt whether any peaceable results may be expected from Germany's somewhat theatrical suggestion.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

HEIGHTS CAPTURED IN WOODED CARPATHIANS.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS IN WALLACHIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A Russian communiqué says:—Enemy attacks south-east of Kovel, in the Wooded Carpathians and in Moldavia have been repulsed. We captured some heights.

The Germans have been unsuccessfully attacking north of Cislau and west of Mizild, which are 30 miles north-east and 25 east of Ploesti respectively.

BULGARIANS CROSS THE DANUBE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy dated 11th December.—

The Russian attacks in the Carpathians have decreased in violence.

The Roumanians continue to retire eastward. They have destroyed the oil wells, refineries and tanks.

The Bulgarian forces have crossed the Danube between Cernavoda and Silistria. There is little activity in the Dobrudga.

The situation in Greece is still very critical.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

GERMAN REPLY TO U. S. PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.

Replying to the protest of the United States against the Belgian deportations, the German Government maintain that they have not infringed the rules of International law. They refer to the removal of the population from parts of Germany and German colonies by enemy troops and allege that some have been sent to Siberia.

OPIUM AND COCAINE.

IMPORTATION INTO UNITED KINGDOM PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A proclamation prohibits the importation of opium or cocaine into the United Kingdom except by licence.

GERMAN INCENDIARISM IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

In connection with an explosion in the plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Fort Pitt, where three were killed, the the Federal authorities at Pittsburg have arrested a suspect and are seeking three others. It is believed that regularly engaged Germans are causing explosions in munitions works in the United States.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.

Four persons were killed, 12 are missing and 15 were injured in a fire at a Quaker oats factory at Peterboro, Ontario. The damage is estimated at £300,000.

GERMANY'S APPEAL TO POPE

EUROPE THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.

The German Note to the Pope dwells on the losses in the war and misery, including that to neutrals, and declares that Europe as the seat of civilisation, is threatened with destruction for which Germany is warring on the defensive Germany hopes that the Holy See will benevolently echo her wishes and valuably assist in the peace initiative.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN VARDAR REGION.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

We carried five small Bulgarian outposts south of the River Hojumnyca on the right bank of the Vardar.

Snow has checked operations in the whole region north of Monastir. The artillery duel continues to be violent.

CONSTANTINE'S TREACHERY.

POPULAR INDIGNATION IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Provisional Government telegrams from Salonika state that at a Requiem Mass the congregation often interrupted the officiating Bishop shouting, "Down with the German Field-Marshal," "Down with the murderer of our countrymen," "Down with the traitor."

The inhabitants of Candia have passed a resolution that Constantine has been deposed and delivered over to the curses of the Greek race.

ADMIRAL FOURNET REPLACED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.

Admiral D'Artige du Fournet has been replaced by Admiral Gaucher.

REORGANISED FRENCH CABINET.

TO CONSIST OF TEN MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The new Cabinet reorganised on the lines of the British Cabinet will be designated the Council of National Defence.

It will consist of six members who, according to a reliable forecast, will be M. Briand, M. Ribot, General Lyautey, Admiral Lacaze, M. Painleve and M. Thomas.

The other ministers will be distinguished statesmen.

LATER.

The new Ministry is composed of M. Briand, Premier, and Foreign Minister, M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, Public Works and Instruction, General Lyautey, ex-Governor of Morocco, Minister of War, M. Clementel, Minister of National Economy, and Commerce, M. Doumergue, Minister for Colonies, M. Thomas, Minister of War Production and Armaments, M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, and M. Herriot, Mayor or Lyons, Minister of Military Revictualling.

FRENCH WAR COMMITTEE.

TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 13.

The new Cabinet will number ten.

A War Committee has been appointed comprising M. Briand, Premier, M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, General Lyautey, Minister for War, Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, and M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

General Joffre as Generalissimo will attend the Committee as technical Military Adviser. Technical directors will be appointed for mines and merchant shipping.

LATER.

It is officially announced that General Nivelle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies in the North and North-East.

General Joffre is Generalissimo at home and abroad. General Nivelle is Generalissimo of the Western Front.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The British steamer Tanfield and the Belgian steamer Heltier which were previously reported sunk have arrived in port.

The Norweigan steamer Agder, the Danish steamer Inger and a Swedish schooner and a Danish bark have been sunk.

COMMONS ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

PREMIER TO MOVE A VOTE OF CREDIT.

STATEMENT OF POLICY POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The House of Commons was crowded today. All Liberal ex-Cabinet Ministers were on the front Opposition Bench. The Unionist rank and file retained their seats on the Opposition side, forestalling the Liberals who had intended to cross the floor.

Mr. Bonar Law moved an adjournment till the 14th instant, when Mr. Lloyd George would move the vote of credit.

Mr. McKenna suggested that Mr. Lloyd George's statement of policy should be postponed till next week to enable Mr. Asquith to be present. This was agreed to.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

SIR E. CARSON ON THE ENEMY'S EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In a letter resigning the Chairmanship of the Unionist War Committee, Sir Edward Carson says:—The example set by our enemies in national organisation can only be successfully combined by a similar action on our part.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, December 11.—The Government is novel in constitution and the system of a small War Council with full powers and no departmental distractions is equally novel. Sir Edward Carson's inclusion in the Council was expected, but Mr. Lloyd George determined that the War Office and the Admiralty should be executive departments taking orders from the War Council. Exactly a third of the ministers announced are lawyers, but six offices being legal, the remainder consists of five lawyers and 22 laymen.

The local Liberal Associations have been invited to pass resolutions declaring the continuance of Mr. Asquith in the leadership of the party.

There is general satisfaction with the new cabinet and surprise that it is so strong. Considering the refusal of the old Liberals to join, Mr. Lloyd George, confronted by a formidable opposition, intends to leave the direction of the House largely to Mr. Bonar Law, confining himself to the War Council. The inclusion of Lord Curzon and Lord Milner is profoundly distasteful to the followers of Mr. Asquith. Mr. Henderson's election is less personal than a recognition of Labour. There is much interest in the business appointments. Sir J. Maclay is the principal owner of the largest fleet trading from the Clyde. Sir Albert Stanley has revolutionised the London traffic. Sir F. Cawley is a Lancashire bleacher, Mr. Illingworth a Bradford spinner and brother of the former Liberal Whip. Lord Rhondda is the biggest coal owner in Wales. Formerly he delighted to pinprick Mr. Lloyd George. He has worked well in making munition contracts in America.

Mr. Hewart's appointment is a recognition of brilliant success. Ten years ago he was writing for a living and now has the biggest practice at the bar. Mr. Hodge is a solid old-fashioned Trade Unionist, slowish, conservative and safe and carries weight with the workmen. Mr. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffied University, is the first Education Minister really qualified for the position. Dr. Addison is gentle mannered and industrious and will carry on rather than initiate. Mr. Prothero, aged 64, is a young member of the House. He is land agent to the Duke of Bedford. There is general satisfaction that Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Long and Mr. Duke remain.

TREATMENT OF CAPTAIN BLAIKIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

"The Times" says Great Britain should immediately intimate to Germany that if any attempt is made to harm Captain Blaikie, of the Anchor steamer Caledonia, a German officer prisoner of the highest rank will be treated similarly.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATIONS.

ENEMY'S SUPPORT LINES BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

General Haig last night said:—We have carried out successful mining operations southward of Ypres.

Enemy artillery and trench-mortars have been active opposite Festubert and Neuve-chapelle.

An enemy ammunition dump at Vimy was set on fire.

We bombarded as a retaliatory measure the enemy's support-lines northward of the Ancre.

SOMME FRONT.

BRISK RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Last night's communiqué reported that south of the Somme there was brisk reciprocal artillery firing in the La Maisonette and Biaches sectors.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTACK AT BOIS-DE-LOGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—A German attack at Bois-de-Loges, north of Lassigny, was broken up by our barrage. The enemy detachments, which gained footing in our advanced trenches, were driven out with grenades and our line was entirely re-established.

A MONTH'S ARTILLERY DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.

A French correspondent says the mutual bombardment on the West front is most violent since the beginning of the battle of the Somme. Cannonading is most intense not only on both banks of the Ancre but also from Loss to Ypres. The duel has now lasted a month.

GERMAN LOSSES ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The German losses on the Somme have been 690,000 since 1st July.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

A telegram from Berlin says that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg announced in the Reichstag that Germany and her Allies, conscious of their responsibility before God, before their own nations and humanity, proposed on Tuesday to hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations.

Berlin advices to the German Embassy at Washington, indicate that Germany has proposed the restoration of the *status quo* before the war with the exception of the establishment of independent Kingdoms of Poland and and Lithuania.

The Germans have been unsuccessfully attacking north of Cisiau and west of Mizild, which are 30 miles north-east and 25 east of Ploesti respectively.

Enemy attacks south-east of Kovel in the Wooded Carpathians and in Moldavia have been repulsed.

The British carried five small Bulgarian out posts south of the river Hojumnyca on the right bank of the Vardar.

INDIA'S POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

VICEROY'S DEEP AND SYMPATHETIC INTEREST.

FULL TEXT OF AMERICAN INTERVIEW.

The following is the full text of the interview granted by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford to Mr. Mackenzie, the representative of the American Associated Press, a telegraph c summary of which appeared some time ago:—

India's new Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, on October 13, told a correspondent of the Associated Press during a formal interview, that the war, by giving this country an opportunity to show its practical importance to the Empire, had stirred Indian aspirations for development, politically and economically, and declared that it would be his endeavour to secure a practical response to this new desire for progress. His Excellency spoke most warmly of the loyalty of India, of the alacrity and fine spirit with which princes and people had identified themselves with the cause of the Empire, and of his own great interest in India's problems.

The man under whose guidance the national affairs of a population three times that of the United States have been placed came to Viceregal Lodge a soldier-statesman. When the war broke out, as a former officer, he answered the call of King and country and rejoined the colours, wearing the modest three stars of a captain. His regiment was detailed for duty in India and here he served until he was appointed Viceroy a little more than six months ago. From 1905 to 1909 he was Governor of Queensland, and for the four succeeding years was at the head of the Government in New South Wales. As a result of his varied training he is said to have brought to India the quick decision of the commanding officer and the free thinking and energy of Australasia. Certainly the characteristics that impress one most in meeting him are his energetic step, even in crossing a small room, his firm grasp as he shakes hands, and his frankness and directness in conversation. In speaking the Viceroy comes to the point without preliminaries, and as he talks looks his hearer squarely in the eye.

In the half-year that Lord Chelmsford has been Viceroy he is said to have gained a wide reputation among Indian people for honesty of mind and courage in the conduct of Government affairs. In many quarters one hears comments which may be summed up in the expression of an Indian gentleman, a literary man with no political connections, who remarks to the correspondent that the Viceroy seemed to be "a man of much sincerity and great activity."

CALUMNIES IN U. S.

During the interview the Viceroy spoke of the surprise with which he had read various highly coloured articles in American papers, purporting to depict conditions in India to-day and representing the country as labouring under an oppressive rule and shaken by revolutionary and seditious activities.

"The British Government," continued Lord Chelmsford, "has not deigned formally to repudiate such calumnies—perhaps this has been a mistake—but for my part the reply which I give you is this simple one:

"Go wherever you please throughout the length and breadth of India. Study our work and study our difficulties. No sentry will bar the way and no secret agent will shadow you. Talk to whom you please; see what you please; do what you please, and then write what you please. In India we have nothing to conceal. Will you tell your countrymen that?"

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The correspondent called attention to the changing political conditions in India, and to the fact that certain Indian politicians were advocating that still more of the affairs of Government be turned over to them.

"No doubt at the present moment political problems are attracting the greatest attention both in and out of India," replied the Viceroy, "but none the less it is a mistake to suppose that these are new problems which have recently come up, or even different problems from those on which we have worked in the past. The political development of India has always commanded our anxious attention and has always been progressive. British statesmen have always conceived in a generous spirit their responsibilities to India and the Indians. Perhaps the rate of definite political progress has been slow, but constitutional development can hardly be other than slow, and I have little doubt that, whatever the future of the Indian policy may be, the Indian historians of its later growth will ascribe no blame to the Power which has, with due deliberation, guided, their country through the early and difficult ways of political development.

"But the war, affording India an opportunity of displaying in the most dramatic fashion its practical importance to the Empire has accelerated the pace. It has stirred Indian aspirations, and the new partnership on the battlefield has quickened the sympathy of the whole Empire with those aspirations."

The Viceroy leaned forward and continued with still greater earnestness:—

"It will be my task to endeavour to secure a practical response to these quicken-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed impulses, guarding India, on the one hand, against the cramping influences of undue conservatism, and, on the other, against unpractical and revolutionary tendencies. I need hardly say how deep and sympathetic an interest I take in this task, since I realise that the problem which now confronts the British Government is one of the most difficult problems that ever confronted any Empire, and it is at the same time a problem by the right and just solution of which the British Empire will be finally judged."

FORWARD INDUSTRIAL POLICY REQUIRED.

Lord Chelmsford was asked if the signs of the time did not point to the beginning of a new industrial era in India, and whether the extension and development of industries would not have a stabilizing influence that would directly affect the political situation.

"Yes, I believe that is true," he replied. "Large as the political issues loom at present, I shall not, for my part, be surprised if the economic development of India shortly brings other questions into even greater prominence. I hope the expansion of Indian industries will reduce the heat of political controvercies and carry the more active minds of the country into more vital channels of progress. India now requires a forward industrial policy. We have just appointed a commission, composed of Indian and British experts, to investigate every phase of the industrial possibilities. This commission is about to enter upon its labours, and I look to it to furnish definite proposals which will go a long way towards solving many existing difficulties."

ITALIANS REPULSE ENEMY ATTACK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

An Italian official announcement reports that an attempted attack by the enemy at Dossacrasina, south-westward of Loppio, was repulsed.

Bad weather on the Carso is impeding the artillery.

VOLUNTEER BILL PASSED BY LORDS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The House of Lords has passed the Volunteer Bill and adjourned until the 14th instant.

SPAIN AND REVICTUALLING OF SUBMARINES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MADRID, Dec. 13.

A Bill has been introduced into the Chamber prohibiting revictualling of belligerent submarines outside territorial waters under drastic penalties.

GENERAL GOURAUD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 13.

General Gouraud has been appointed Resident-General in Morocco.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR G. LUCK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The death of General Sir George Luck is announced.

General Sir George Luck, G.C.B., joined the Army in 1858 and became Captain of Inniskilling Dragoons, 1867; Lt.-Col. 15th Hussars, 1879; Brigadier-General Commanding Sind District, 1884; Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, 1887-93; commanding Quetta District, 1893; Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, 1895-96; commanding Bengal Army, 1898-1902. He was in command of 15th Hussars in Afghan and Boer Wars. He was Colonel of the 15th King's Hussars in 1904 and became General in 1905. From 1905-07 he was H. M's Lieut., Tower of London. He was created a K. C. B. in 1893 and G.C.B. in 1909.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

MASS MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow, both Hindus and Mahomedans in connection with the National Congress, was held at the Victoria Park.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who presided, pointed out the importance of this year's session and the necessity for demanding self-government at this juncture.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru who had specially come down from Allahabad, addressed the meeting for over an hour speaking in Urdu. He pointed out that the only way how India could progress, was by getting Self-Government or Home Rule within the Empire. He dwelt with the various objections which had been advanced from time to time against the granting of self-government to the people of this country and said that the people were quite ready and fit to manage their own affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani also spoke.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra then proposed the election of delegates and no fewer than 300 delegates were elected at the meeting. About four thousand people attended the meeting and great enthusiasm prevailed. It has been arranged to hold another meeting on Sunday next at the Amin-ud-Dowlah Park.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT INTERROGATED IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning the Council Chamber, his Excellency the Governor presiding. There was a good attendance of members. Ninety-one questions were asked and answered. Various questions were put relating to the proceedings under the Defence of India Act. The Hon. Mr. Kerr said Government would give full consideration to all proposals made with regard to the Defence of India Act and would not hesitate to adopt any change in the procedure which might seem to them likely to be productive of good. At the present moment there was no intention on the part of Government to act on the lines suggested by the Indian Association, namely the appointment of an Advisory Board. Steps were being taken for the reformation of young and impressionable *detenus* beyond mere detention.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Babu Akhil Chandra Datta a statement was laid on the table which showed the total number of persons at present in domicile was 479, of whom 359 are kept away from home and 120 with relatives.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Dabendra Chandra Roy, Mr. Kerr said that in the last four months dacoits had been resisted by the people of the locality in nine cases and casualties occurred in two cases. In all six persons were killed and eight wounded. Bravery in resisting dacoits would constitute a strong claim to the grant of arms licenses.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Akhil Chandra Dutt whether Government was aware that there was a widespread feeling throughout Bengal that people werre being interned upon the most insufficient materials, the Hon. Mr. Kerr replied that Government were aware that there was a feeling both to that effect and the opposite effect.

In reply to a question on the Government exodus to Darjeeling, a statement was laid on the table which showed Rs. 3,46,021 as the total expenditure incurred by Government on their move to Darjeeling during the last four years. The figures included the offices of Private and Military Secretaries to H. E. the Governor. The heads of departments accompanied the Government to Darjeeling at their own expense.

VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

After interpellations the Governor said he could not promise much legislative work during the cold weather session. He hoped to introduce the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill but there was no hope of doing anything in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill. There was also no chance of introducing the Bengal Village Self-Government Bill whose object was to extend the system of self-government in Bengal.

Referring to the war, his Excellency said Bengal had altogether supplied 335 officers for some form of military service. Seventy-one joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers including 23 men from te Indian Civil Service, 11 from the Public Works Department, nine from the Customs, seven from the Education Department and seven from Police. Ninety-four men joined other units on active service. In addition to it 141 medical men were supplied by Bengal. Five Government servants joined the Bengal Double Company and a dozen served the Bengal Ambulance Corps. Four officers have been killed in action, one died of wounds and one was missing.

EXTENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.

After the Governor's speech a resolution was moved praying for the extension of the system of trial by jury to all those districts of Bengal in which it was not at present in force. A large number of non-official Indian members supported the resolution, only two Mahomedan members opposing it on the ground that the system was not perfect. Mr. Irwin representing, non-official Europeans, while sympathising with the principle of the resolution, thought the Government might be trusted to extend the system of trial by jury, either at once, or from time to time.

Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda on behalf of Government, said he accepted the principle of the resolution, but was unable to accept it without consulting the High Court and other officers. The resolution was carried by 24 votes to 22.

Two other resolutions about the establishment of a Government High School at Burdwan and protection from damage by floods of certain areas of land in Burdwan district, south of the river Damodar were accepted by Government.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Referring to Lord Carmichael's durbar speech on the working of the Defence of India Act in Bengal, the "Englishman" says:—If the movement had been allowed to continue unchecked it would have established such an influence over schools and charitable organisations of Bengal that education would have become a danger to be suppressed and charity a cloak for crime. We trust a rigorous and inspiring administration of the Defence Act will save Bengal from this calamity.

The "Bengalee" says:—We all recognise that anarchism is a menace to the growth and development of free institutions, but the remedy lies largely in the hands of Government. Anarchism has its roots in the existing economical and political conditions, which Government alone can grapple with. Political unrest has to be allayed by healing measures and not by coercion.

The "Patrika" observes:—If there was really a widespread and well organised conspiracy as is described by the Governor, the whole of Bengal would have been turned topsy-turvy during his five years' rule by a far larger number of atrocious acts than those that have occurred. The so-called brain of the conspiracy is evolved out of the C.I.D. brain and we are sorry it has been transferred into the brain of his Excellency.

THE TAKING OF BEAUMONT HAMEL.

THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT.

Writing from the Somme front in the middle of November, Mr. Percival Gibbon gives the following account of the taking of Beaumont Hamel:—

The British objectives in the present attack included a formidable tangle of trenches and communications on both flanks of Beaumont Hamel. They were the most complicated and most elaborate constructed on this front. The village and the line generally have been subjected for days past to short bursts of intense fire, from the navy guns especially, upon strong points of the salient. Nothing puzzles the enemy more for generally nothing follows, although it may be a preparation for an attack and it keeps the Germans at high tension and fatigues them. The shelling yesterday was serious, precise, and, calculated, and it searched the whole line. Finally this morning before daylight the barrage began.

As the front was wide the British knew that every care must be taken to see that artillery preparation was complete. The guns did their work as they never fail to do it. The villages and fields eddied and frothed like the water of a millwheel. Nothing could live in it. The attack began shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. Beaumont Hamel, in the centre, was carried almost at a single rush. The troops plunged across the village to the sloping ground beyond and to the road winding towards the Ancre. The land to the northward rises in a broad swell towards Serre, and along this the troops carried all the positions until they were well advanced on the slopes, and then they dug in successfully. Wounded men state that the first German trench was weakly held, but the attackers encountered strong forces in the fourth trench, where the enemy, escaping from advanced positions through the tangle of intricate communication gathered. The British went in with a momentum that assured them of victory. The bombers throughout were like hounds unleashed. It was only a few minutes before Ludendorff's newest division was "kamarading" itself out of danger. Large numbers of the prisoners taken never stood up to the attack at all, but ran forward with hands up to meet the attack. This division was conjured out of General Ludendorff's sleeve by trimming other divisions down and gathering in men of 47 years and boys of only 17 years.

Nothing remains of Beaumont Hamel which was levelled like Pozieres and a dozen other villages over which the tidal wave of battle rolled. There is not even a house or the sign of where one stood but 30 feet below ground a new village has been created in a labrinth of great dug-outs lavishly excavated and finished with typical German thoroughness. Six hundred prisoners have been collected in this subterranean villages, and more are coming in. The war is becoming too hard for ordinary men. Those who endured the indescribable horrors of the shellfire came to captivity as to deliverance. A position south of the Ancre was carried with equal success. The new British line traverses the outskirts of Beaucourt and another village that was.

The attack in some places was forwarded so quickly that pockets of Germans were overlooked and they still remain in little doomed strongholds from which they are being methodically hunted out. The fighting at Beaucourt continues. These pockets were particularly troublesome in the northern sector, where at several points they attacked our troops with machine guns from behind and rendered it impossible for our extreme north to hold the line attacked. But the machine-guns generally were less troublesome than usual. Either they did not exist in many places or else they had been suppressed by the bombardment. At any rate, our wounded men assert that never once throughout did they hear the familiar rat-tat-tat.

TATA WORKS AND INDIAN LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of your correspondents writing on this subject, asks for definite information about the treatment of the Indian labour force in Sakchi. I think that one or two facts should be made public and the conspiracy of silence on this important subject should be frustrated. Recently two very serious cases happened in Sakchi. In one of them a covenanted hand shot a poor villager while out shooting, and the poor man was badly wounded in the leg. A similar case happened towards the end of October, when another covenanted hand shot two of the Indian employees of the Company. One man died on the spot, and another was badly wounded.

I do not know what has happened to the culprit in the first case, but I hear that in the second case, the offender got three years' imprisonment. We should be glad to know what steps have been taken by Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., to prevent a recurrence of such horrible crimes.—Yours, etc.

"FED-UP."

At a meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee held on Tuesday, 35 members were elected as delegates to the Lucknow Congress.

The Committee of the Western India Turf Club have offered to issue 100 tickets each day of Bombay Races, which commence on Saturday next, for wounded and convalescent officers. These tickets will admit holders to the Members' Stand and Lawn, but do not include the usual entrance charge.

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.

GERMAN MONEY AND AGENTS AT WORK.

Included in the latest report of Mr. George Maxwell, acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, is a concise review of the circumstances connected with the Singapore mutiny which broke out in February, 1915, when the Chinese were celebrating their new year.

After giving details of the episode and of the way in which it was suppressed, Mr. Maxwell goes on to express the view that there is no reason to believe that German prisoners were parties to the mutiny, though German money and German agents doubtless supported the seditious movement both before and during the war. If any German prisoner of war at Tanglin could find any opportunity of talking to one of the sentries of the 5th Light Infantry, and if he could get over the difficulty of finding a common language he would doubtless have seized the opportunity of saying all that he could against the British and for the Germans, but the opportunities must have been few. No money that could even be suspected of coming from alien sources was found on any one of the hundreds of men who surrendered. No letter was found amongst their effects or in the post that showed any enemy influence. It is established that the prisoners of war were terrified when the mutineers appeared at the camp and that none of them attempted to escape until some hours after the mutineers had left.

An accident afterwards showed that the prisoners for some time had been constructing a tunnel which on the day of the mutiny was only a yard short of the line of barbed wire entanglements and would have reached the surface on the following day, affording thereby an easy means of escape under cover of night. It can hardly be believed that the prisoners who constructed and so nearly completed that tunnel had any expectation of release as a result of the mutiny.

Of the many extraordinary facts in connection with the mutiny, adds Mr. Maxwell, none, perhaps, is more extraordinary than that with such opportunity the mutiny achieved so little. Not a finger was stirred when once the mad looting of the ammunition lorries had been made. The regiment, as a whole, had no idea what to do next. Singapore was for some hours at its mercy and yet beyond an attack upon the guard at Tanglin and street murder but little was attempted, and nothing was done when once the first fatal step had been taken. The men were without plan or leader. The regiment, with the exception of the more daring or desperate men, seems to have stayed within barracks and like children to have awaited the coming punishment. They were on the defensive on the day after the mutiny and were fugitives thereafter.

WHEN THE HEART HAS STOPPED.

DEAD FOR THIRTEEN MINUTES.

A most extraordinary case of restoring the heart's action is related in a note that has been published in the Guy's Hospital "Gazette."

There was a child in hospital named Albert Davies, aged six, whose tonsils had to be removed by an operation performed under chloroform. When the operation was over, it was found that the little patient had ceased to breath. His heart had stopped beating. Ordinary means to restore respiration were resorted to, but they failed. Twelve minutes had passed, and the heart's action had stopped altoegther. The doctor felt that something must be done, and he made an incision in the child's flesh enabling him to get at the heart and massage it. After about twenty squeezes the heart was suddenl felt to be beating and respiration was re-established, though at first the pulse was not perceptible, and the boy's condition remained extremely feeble. He was unconscious for two days; but by unremitting care was he brought round gradually to perfect health.

The medical statement on the case concludes: "There have been several successful cases recorded of heart massage, but this case is perhaps unique, in that recovery took place after so long a time of cessation of the circulation. It can be imagined that it is extremely difficult to estimate time in emergencies, but it is certain that the heart had stopped at least thirteen minutes, and the impression of those present was that this figure should be between fifteen and twenty minutes."

A medical man, commenting on the advances in skill the case suggests, pointed out that by the employment of the treatment given to Albert Davies deaths under anaesthetics, rare already, ought to become practically unknown.

"Not so very long ago," he said, "even the doctors thought that the slightest handling of the heart might interfere fatally with the carrying out of its great function of pumping the blood through the arteries. But in this case the surgeon boldly set all precedent aside, made a long incision down the middle line of the abdomen, and inserting his hand actually massaged the heart until it again took up its interrupted beating.

CASUALTY LIST,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following names of British officers appear in the 263rd casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut A K Sinclair, Black Watch, Royal Highlanders.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut M L I Smith, I A R O.

Mr. Gubbay, Controller of Currency, Calcutta, was examined by the Industries Commission yesterday.

The Commission rose late in the afternoon and left for Nagpur by special train in the evening.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. POLAK INTERVIEWED AT MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Mr. Polak, who is now on a visit here, was interviewed by an Associated Press representative. Questioned as to the present situation of Indians in South Africa, he said during the war they had adopted a voluntary self-denying ordinance and they were refraining from pressing on Government's attention the existing grievances. He was afraid if the activities of the municipalities, which refused trade licenses to Indians, remained unchecked, there would be fresh troubles in South Africa. The Indian community, in his opinion, was liable to trouble for lack of tact and sympathy on the part of the subordinate officers and from the commercial rivalry of European traders, who were not always the British-born.

Being asked about the change of attitude of the Union Government towards Indian in general, he said: "I have personal assurance of the Minister of the Interior that the Government does not in any way desire that the Indian community should be harassed, but that its wish is that the community should enjoy a sense of security. Of course, this wish on the part of Government, may be nulled by the two forces that I have already spoken of. The remedy, Mr. Polak suggested, "against these nullifying forces was an extension of municipal franchise to Indians in the Transvaal, passive resistance against offending municippalities, and watchfulness and effective protest on this side."

Questioned as to the attitude of the Colonies in general, he said a better understanding is being evidenced of the sentiments of India in regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa and he had himself observed a growing appreciation of the Indian point of view; since he left, the 1914 Settlement had come in working order, which completed his work in South Africa. He therefore intended to go Home and settle there. His immediate object in visiting India was to represent the present position and future of Indians in South and East Africa to the people and Government of India and to attend the ensuing Congress and Muslim League sessions.

BANK OF BURMA LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Persuant to the order of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, a meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Burma was held this evening at Dalhousie Institute. There were about 60 creditors present. Mr. M. A. J. Noble presided. After detailing reasons for the necessity of an early termination of liquidation and giving some details of the proposed fresh mortgage debentures of Rs. 15,00,000 by the Rangoon Oil Co. Ltd., the chairman said in conclusion:—From Bombay as well as from Calcutta I received suggestions from various creditors that I should put a supplementary resolution before the meeting, get it passed and lay it before the Court, viz., that liquidation should be put an end to as early as it is practicable. On these suggestions I assure you that no one is more anxious than the learned judges of the court to see an end of this liquidaion, and they have therefore given peremptory orders to see this wish carried out. Under these circumstances there is no need of a formal resolution to be placed before the court.

On the motion of Mr. B. De, seconded by Mr. Meade the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That this meeting hereby consents to distribution among creditors of Rs. 3,000 and upwards, by way of a dividend of 7½ per cent., first mortgage debentures of Rs. 15 each at par in the Rangoon Oil Co., Ltd., which are to be delivered to the liquidator in settlement of the debt of ten lakhs due by that company to the Bank of Burma and payment of a corresponding cash dividend to creditors under Rs. 3,000.

The following resolution was also adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting hereby consents to accept distribution among creditors of Rs. 3,000 and upwards by way of dividend of the shares of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, Ltd., held by the liquidator of the Bank of Burmah not yet sold by him and the payment of a corresponding cash dividend to creditors under Rs. 3,000.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA

CREDITORS AND PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Tudball, Mr. O'Connor made an application on behalf of the Bank of Upper India Limited in connection with the reconstruction scheme sanctioned last year to fix the date for those creditors who had not exercised their option to take debentures or preference shares, to do so now. Mr. O'Connor explained that in view of the proposed amalgamation with the Alliance Bank of Simla the order, if granted, would put matters in a better position for all parties.

His Lordship said that the application of the Bank was reasonable and the order of the court was if such fixed depositors did not exercise option by 5th January, 1917, the bank could allot them debentures.

A cheque for 26 lakhs of rupees handed last week to the Viceroy on his arrival at Rangoon as first instalment of the contribution of Burma towards the war, is the biggest cheque ever presented at the Bank in Burma. The cheque is to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross and a bid of Rs. 500 has already been made. Bids will be received up to the end of the year.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency took H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur to visit the site of the Willingdon Sports Club, at 8 a.m. Afterwards his Highness returned to Government House for breakfast.

Lady Mehta visited her Excellency in the morning, as did also her Highness the Lady Ali Shah.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club at 1-30 p.m.

Her Excellency visited the Cumballa War Hospital in the evening.

His Excellency attended the Banquet of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at 8-30 p.m. in the Freemason's Hall, Murzban Road.

The opening ceremony of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute will be performed on Monday, the 18th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.). H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to perform the ceremony and her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda has subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the fund of the Simla Ladies' Purdah Club, which was inaugurated last season by Lady Chelmsford.

Sir M. Visvesaraya, Dewan of Mysore, will shortly proceed to Bombay and thence to Calcutta on a visit.

A PLACE FOR CONSTANTINE.

LET THE GREEK KING REIGN OVER PELOPONNESUS.

In the following interview Mr. John Mavrogordato, a leading member of the Anglo-Greek community in London, expressed to a "Daily Graphic" representative his view on the situation as between the Allies and King Constantine: —

There is abundant proof that officers who joined the movement of Venizelos are being persecuted in Athens. This ought to be the last straw, but one fails to understand the motives of Allied diplomacy in dealing with King Constantine. More and more, as recent history is is unfolded, that ruler is seen to be pro-German to the core. It was through his secret diplomacy that the treaty with Serbia was repudiated, because he repudiated it over the heads of his constitutional advisers. In the same way he gave up Fort Rupel, Serres, Kavalla and Doxato to Bulgaria.

The giving up of the forts and the surrendering of Greek war material so that Greek help could not possibly be used, put the Allies in Salonika at a tremendous disadvantage. Before ever the Allies went to Salonika a lot of sacks that belonged to Russia but were in the Customs House at Salonika had been mysteriously handed over to the Bulgarians; while the Greek soldiers who were "kidnapped" by the Germans a few months ago undoubtedly also surrendered by order of the King.

ENCOURAGER OF TERRORISM.

Then King Constantine has encouraged in every way the Reservists' League which are still going on with their policy of terrorism. They came into existence after the demobilisation. The are anti-Allies and anti- Venizelos. The King has consented to become their patron, has answered their telegrams and received their deputations. Zaimis resigned the Premiership because he had given a pledge to the Allies that the Reservists' Leagues would be definitely dissolved, and he found that the Minister of the Interior, in his own Cabinet, was acting on instructions from the Palace to encourage them to continue.

The British Foreign Office know whether King Constantine is or is not guilty of definitely inviting the Germans on to Greek territory and definitely giving them military information. If they published all the evidence they possessed I believe it would prove him guilty. In this connection let it be recalled that a Greek paper has published the story of a German mail bag captured in Thessaly on its way from Athens to Berlin.

BROKEN GUARANTEES.

You ask me if the Allies couldd depose King Constantine. I believe so. Because, under the treaties, the King of Greece is really in a sense the Commissioner of the three Powers for the protection of the commonweal. The guarantee of the Powers is not given to the King of Greece, but to the Greek peope. The one thing quite evident from all the treaties is that the Protecting Powers guaranteed Constitutional government for the Greeks. The treaties are full of phrases like "in the interests of the Greek nation," which shows clearly that they intended that the Greeks should have democratic control of their policy. In 1856, at the Conference of Paris, the Earl of Clarendon, discussing the situation in Greece, said:

"The Protecting Powers may agree among themselves upon the remedy which it is indispensable to apply to a system injurious to the country and which has altogether departed from the object which they had proposed to themselves when establishing there an independent monarchy for the well-being and the prosperity of the Greek people."

That shows very well the theory upon which the Greek King holds his tenure.

Now the Allies must really decide on some definite policy. It is no use trying to compromise between the two Governments—the Royalist and the Venizelist. By all means let King Constantine prove his good faith if he will by recalling Venizelos, who was the last Prime Minister with any Constitutional authority. But it is quite clear to me that he would rather do anything than shake hands with Venizelos. If the Allies cannot bring about a reconciliation between the King and Venizelos, then let them cease the extraordinary dallying in which they have been indulging. I should like to see them recognise the Venizelos Government, expel from Athens about 200 of the old party Greeks, who are Venizelos's personal enemies; then either deport King Constantine altogether or—better still—shut him in Peloponnesus and let him reign there. Let him rule over a small Greece—the Greece where the currants come from. He would be perfectly happy and quite safe, because the Allies have complete control of the Peloponnesus.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

FORFEITURE OF BANK SHARES.

DIRECTORS' ACTION DECLARED INVALID

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. .....Plaintiffs.

v.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK AND ANOTHER .....Defendants.

This was an action for a declaration that a forfeiture of shares purported to have been made by the defendant Bank was invalid and for consequential relief. In the course which the action took at the hearing the real point was whether a certain document of the 11th January, 1916, was a resolution in writing signed by the Directors of the defendant bank and declaring the shares forfeited within the meaning of articles 35 and 75 of the articles of association. The plaintiff contended that this document was not such a resolution and that consequently the forfeiture was bad.

The facts leading up to the document were shortly as follows. The defendant bank was incorporated in 1912 with a share capital of 25 lakhs divided into 100,000 shares of 25 rupees each. It appeared to have been promoted by one Balubhai Kahandas carrying on business as Balubhai Kahandas and Co., and as appeared from the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the agreement scheduled thereto, that this firm was to be the agents of the company and to have the general management of the company's business. In fact very wide powers were given or purported to be given to this firm and some of them were of the nature which his Lordship in his judgment characterised as "of an extraordinary nature and of questionable validity."

In 1913 the plaintiffs applied for and were allotted 1,000 shares of Rs. 25 each in the defendant bank and they duly paid the sum of Rs. 10 per share prescribed by Art 23 of the Articles of Association thus leaving an uncalled liability of Rs. 15 per share. The shares were registered in the firm's name of the plaintiffs.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITY IN PROCEDURE.

On the 16th of November 1914, the directors resolved to make a call of Re. 1 per share. On the 18th November 1914 notice was given to the plaintiffs of this call which was to be paid on the 18th December, 1914. The notice was not produced but it was common ground that it was duly given and received. The plaintiffs did not contend that there was any irregularity in the procedure leading up to the alleged forfeiture prior to the document of 11th January, 1916. On the 30th April, 1915, there was a further resolution of the directors to enforce the call which was to be paid on or before the 15th of May, 1915, and in default of such payment the shares were liable to be forfeited. On the 1st May, 1915, notice requiring this payment and stating that in the event of non-payment the shares were liable to be forefeited, was given to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs did not in fact pay the calls. In the plaint they alleged certain reasons for non-payment and claimed alternative relief on that ground, but at the hearing they abandoned that part of the case and relied solely on the invalidity of the forfeiture.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Strangman and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment after setting out the facts observed that the position at the date of the document of 11th January, 1916, was that the preliminary steps required by articles 33 and 34 had been complied with and that the shares were liable to forfeiture under Art. 35. His Lordship read the Articles 35 and 75 and said that the directors did not pass any resolution of forfeiture at any actual meeting of theirs, but they did initial a certain document of the 11th January, 1916, and the question which his Lordship had to determine was whether this document was a resolution of forfeiture within the meaning of articles 35 and 75.

What the plaintiffs said was that this circular on its true construction was not a resolution of forfeiture at all, but only a purported sanction to the agents to forfeit the shares. In the opinion of his Lordship this construction was correct. His Lordship there examined the language of the circular and said that shortly put the circular ran "give us your sanction to forfeit the shares and to serve notices." It was reasonably clear that this document was not a declaration of forfeiture by the directors themselves but an authority to the agents to forfeit the shares. Having regard to the very wide powers which the agents had or might have under the Memorandum and Articles of Association and Scheduled Agreement it might very well be that this circular was written by agents and initialled by the directors in the belief that the power of forfeiture was one of the numerous powers of the directors which could be delegated to them.

DIRECTORS' RIGHT TO DELEGATE POWERS.

If then the circular was an attempted delegation there was no forfeiture. It was true that articles 63 (c) 77 and 116 gave or purported to give to the directors authority in very wide terms to delegate their powers to the Agents. But it was not necessary to consider how far those powers were valid and in particular whether that power of forfeiture could be delegated to the Agents, for in fact the Agents did not exercise that delegated power, if any. Indeed their letter of 28th January, 1916, which was in formal terms and quite different from the inartistic circular of 11th January, 1916, proceeded on the assumption that the directors and not the Agents had forfeited the shares. Now on the conclusions which his Lordship had thus arrived at what were the results which should follow in law. The law was accurately stated in Buckley on Companies 9th edition p. 589, which stated that where a power of forfeiture existed it was to be treated "strictissimi juris." A very little inaccuracy in complying with the conditions precedent to a forfeiture, was, as against the company, as fatal as the greatest. Mr. Bahadurjee had cited Knight's case 2 ch. app. 321 and Woolastan's case 4 De G. and J. 437 for the purpose of showing that strict compliance with the articles was not vital in the present case. Both these cases were however clearly distinguishable. In Knight's case the shares had been treated as forfeited for a considerable time and then in the winding-up of the company it was found that the directors minute book contained no resolution of forfeiture. Under those circumstances the Court presumed after that lapse of time that there had been a valid resolution of the directors although it had not been properly recorded. Woolastan's case was somewhat to the same effect. There also there had been a considerable lapse of time since the alleged forfeiture viz. some three years. The court there held that the defect was one of form and not of substance and that after the lapse of that time the forfeiture was valid. In the present case there had been no lapse of time and his Lordship regarded the attempted delegation to the agents as a defect of substance and not of form.

AN AMBIGUOUS DOCUMENT.

Forfeiture of shares was a serious matter, particularly when, as in the present case, a sum of Rs. 10 per share had been paid and the shareholder stood to lose that sum by the forfeiture. Directors should therefore be careful to see that all the steps prescribed by the articles were taken. Article 75 as to a resolution in writing no doubt might be useful in certain companies e.g., private companies, but it was a clause which was not accepted by the London Stock Exchange and his Lordship thought that the directors should be cautious how they made use of it. His Lordship thought it much preferable that the forfeiture of shares should be dealt with at a meeting of the directors when the desirability of exercising that discretionary power could be discussed. But if a resolution in writing was the course adopted it was at any rate important that the document should be free from ambiguity, for otherwise (among other things) one director might construe it in one sense and another director in another sense. In the present case even if one adopted the construction put forward by the bank one would be bound to admit that the document was ambiguous.

For the above reasons the plaintiffs were entitled to succeed. As to costs although the plaintiffs had succeeded they had only succeeded on a point raised by amendment at the trial. In giving them leave to make the amendment all questions of costs had been reserved and the conclusion which his Lordship had come to was that the plaintiffs should get no costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Hiralal & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NAIGAUM ROAD DACOITY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. DINDAYAL BANSILAL AND FOUR OTHERS.

In this case one Dindayal Bansilal and four others stood charged with committing dacoity and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Azad defended the third accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Mody said that the morning of the 30th September, at about 2 o'clock the five accused went into the shop of one Vanichand Joharmal, a Marwadi shroff living in Naigaum-road, and broke open a box and took out of it some jewels and money. The son of the shroff, a boy aged about fourteen, was sleeping on the box, while his nephew was sleeping in the same room. One of the accused lifted the boy up from the box and holding an open knife over his neck threatened to stab him unless he remained silent. The same thing was done with respect to the nephew by another of the accused. They then proceeded to rifle the contents of the box wherein Vanichand had kept ornaments pledged with him by different customers and all the money he had of his own. The accused then made away with the booty. The boy soon informed the father, and the whole house was roused. Shortly after the police came on the scene with two of the accused on whose person certain of the stolen property were discovered. The other accused were arrested during the course of the next day. The value of the stolen property is roughly estimated at Rs. 4,000.

Evidence was then led.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS WORK IS OVER.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

747-15—Madh K and C, Bhawanji Shivji v Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikhani, Sab and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1167-16—Ard H D and Co, Parashram Pandurang Mahtre v Karsondas Premji, Little and Co, Part heard, 2-12-16.

1172-15—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Shamchandra Rampratab, Surajmal and Co, Part heard, 28-11-16.

S C 1079-16—Maneck D and Co, Thacker Tulsidas Narsey v Thaker Harjiwan Cullianji and anr, Part heard, 21-11-16.

648-15—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v Laxman Jairam, Patell and Eze.

939-16—Jehangir M S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhaji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

772-15—Captain and V, Sidick Haji Allarakhia v Gool Mahomed Haji Allarakai and ors, Mulla and M.

576-16—S A Tyabjee, Abdul Rehman bin Abdulla and anr v Lakshman Yenkoji and anr, Judah and S.

567-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Jamkurtelon widow v Haji Esst Haji Abdul Shakhoor, Purnanand and Co.

751-07—Raghavaya N and Co, Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathawar and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Madhowji K and C.

401-15—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v Nagindal Maganlal Parekh an anr, Mehta D and L.

1631-13—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand a firm v Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis and ors, Mansuklal and Co, D J Mantri.

740-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Daphtary F and D, Part heard, 17-7-15.

1061-15—Nanu H and Co, Gipikabai widow v Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-15—Shroff D and D, Bai Saraswati v Mulji Bhimji and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1288-16—Mulji and Th, K. Radhakrishna v K. Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co.

514-16—Mulji and Th, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Bhanji Versey and anr, Edg G W and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1436-15—Mulji and Tha, Thakordas Atmaram Gandhi v Baijnath Baluram and ors.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

464-16—Little and Co., H H Krishnashah Patangshah Raja Saheb of Jawhar v Madhusudan Vasudev Athale, Chit M and K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co, Part heard.

685-13.—Captain and V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v Kacharabhoy Kusturchand Ghandi, Motichand & D.

1461-15—Merwanji K and Co, The State of Cambay v Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edgelow G W and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Casum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum, Jehangir & Seervai.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16—Jehangir M and Somji, Bhugwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R and D.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1315-15—Motichand and D Parmanand Dhanji and anr v Bai Larvini widow and ors Pandia and Co. Little & Co.

450-16—Captain and V—Fatmabai widow v. Shirinbai widow, Manchershaw and N.

470-11—Bhai K and G, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai & ors, Soonderdas and Co, Part heard by Kemp J, 5-10-16.

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Manjoobai, widow v. Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jehangir M & S.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Hurnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand and anr, Amin and Desai.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isola Macropole, widow v. Allexandra Macropola and anr.

413-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Chandabai Bayabai Bapuji Malwankar v. Mooktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

1448-15.—Sabnis & G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr v. Jivibai widow, Edg G W Co.

73-15.—Dubash & Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

620-16.—Motichand & D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher & ors, Pandia & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Alibhoy Kachwalla, & ors, S H Tyabji, Ard H D & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar, & ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & Dasai, Man & N M B Chotia.

1220-15—Jehangir S M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand and ors v Dayabhoy Tapidas and ors, Ragh N and Co, Ard H D and Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RECOVERY OF THE PRICE FOR BRIDE.

KAMESHWAR MORARJI v. DHUNESHWAR MANGALJI AND ANOTHER.

(Before the Chief Judge.)

The facts of the case appeared to be that the second defendant during his minority was betrothed to the plaintiff's brother's daughter, and on the occasion of the betrothal a formal betrothal agreement was drawn up, whereby the first defendant, the elder brother, promised to pay by way of cash and presents the sum of Rs. 1,697, including Rs. 1,000, which was mentioned therein as *sookhdi* or sweetmeat, but which was really the price which he had to pay for securing plaintiff's brother's daughter as bride for his brother, the second defendant, against which he paid on the very day Rs. 897, which was all that he had, and for the balance he passed a bond for Rs. 800. This bond was twice renewed, and ultimately a bond was passed for Rs. 950, and plaintiff sued both the defendants for Rs. 1,149-12-7 the amount due on the bond with interest. The betrothal was arranged by plaintiff on behalf of his brother, the bride's father, who was away at Mangalore, and which had taken place in plaintiff's own house. As it is illegal for a Hindu father and especially a Brahmin, as the plaintiff and his brother were, to get a single pie in consideration of his giving his daughter in marriage, it was suggested that in order to conceal the real nature of the transaction, the writing was taken in the name of the plaintiff, and the amount of Rs. 1,000 was described by the fictitious name of *sookhdi* or sweetmeat, especially as the plaintiff, being the chairman or Patel of the Kandolia Brahmin Caste of which the parties are members, had got a resolution passed by the caste, forbidding the sale of a bride. Plaintiff's version was that he had taken the writing for Rs. 800 for moneys actually lent by him to the first defendant, as he required it on the occasion of the betrothal.

Mr. K. B. Sethna represented the plaintiff and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendants.

The learned Chief Judge, in dismissing the plaintiff's suit, remarked that the note sued upon was a renewal of the note for Rs. 800, passed by the first defendant at the time of the betrothal of the second defendant, and that it was a curious coincidence that the first promissory note should have been passed on the same day as the betrothal, though it was post-dated by one day to give a different appearance to the transaction, that he had no doubt whatever that the sum of Rs. 800 was the balance out of the sum of Rs. 1,697 after deducting Rs. 897, paid in cash, and that it was exceedingly strange that plaintiff should have lent Rs. 800 to a person without means like the first defendant, and that too on the very day on which he was to enter into relationship with him, and that the truth came out in plaintiff's admission that the sum of Rs. 800 was required and taken for the purpose of paying the bride's price.

The Chief Judge, therefore, held that the consideration-money was part of the bride's purchase money, and that it was illegal according to Hindu law. The suit was therefore dismissed and plaintiff was ordered to pay Rs. 31 defendants' professional costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THIEF WITH SEVEN PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Gopal Sonoo with the theft of a dhotar and a pillow case from the room of Jagjivandas Keshowji, and with possessing some other clothes, which he could not satisfactorily account for and which were reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused was convicted and as he had seven previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the second.

A CART-DRIVER'S REVENGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Bhima Nathoo, a cart driver, with the theft of a bullock, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Bajinath, another cart-driver. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday a collision occurred between the carts driven by the accused and the complainant's servant, with the result that one of the bullocks of the cart driven by the accused was injured. The accused thereupon assaulted Kaloo, driver of the complainant's cart, and forcibly unyoking one of the complainant's bullocks yoked him to his own cart and drove away, leaving his own injured bullock behind, which he subsequently removed to his master's stable. The complainant recognised his own bullock being driven by the accused on Tuesday. The accused was convicted and bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months. He paid Rs. 7 to the driver of the complainant's cart as compensation for the assault he had committed on him.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama charged Ramchandra Harichandra, a cart driver, with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane on the 12th December. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10, in default, to ten days' imprisonment.

A RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a Hindu taxi driver named Gangaram Dewji was charged by Sub-Inspector Sampson with rash and negligent driving.

It was stated that at 11 a.m. on 23rd November, the accused who was driving his taxi No. 5249 along Chowpatty Road, towards Walkeshwar Road, on arriving at the French Road junction saw a Government House brakevan ahead and in trying to overtake it swerved to the right and dashed into motor car No. 1553 belonging to Lt.-Col. Street. The accused took no precautions while proceeding on this road which was under repairs, nor did he sound a warning to show he was going to overtake the van.

The Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BRUTAL HORSE TRAINER FINED.

ANIMAL'S DEATH FROM INJURIES.

At the instance of the S. P. C. A. a horse trainer named Ahmed Aboo was charged with mercilessly whipping a horse belonging to Narandas Haribai, before the Girgaum Bench of the Honorary Magistrates presided over by Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. R. P. Masani.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. R. P. Desai while Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

It was seen from the evidence that on the 5th ultimo, at 12 noon the accused took out the horse for training and did not set it free till about 2 a.m. the next day. He had very severely whipped the animal at several places so that it died two days later.

The accused who had a previous conviction for a similar offence was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HEADMASTER

STUDENTS' APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

At the High Court to-day Justices Tennon and Chaudhuri were engaged in hearing an appeal preferred by Mohendra Nath Das who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Malda, of murdering Nobin Chunder Bose, headmaster of the Malda Government Zilla School, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Norton appeared for the accused and Sir S. P. Sinha represented the Crown.

The prosecution alleged that the accused who was a student of that school, was a political suspect and his movements had been watched by the police. The deceased had been trying to stop the spread of the anarchical propaganda among the students and had to make over seditious pamphlets and letters to the authorities and report against several of his students. It was alleged that on the evening of the 28th January while he was passing along a road the accused stabbed him to death.

The hearing is proceeding

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ONION COMPOUND, GARLIC COMPOUND CURRY POWDER.

These are highly concentrated powders. A little goes a great deal. Eight anns per tin each

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A VANILLA FLAVOURING, Cheaper than Vanilla, yet twice as much better Just try it.
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Removes stains, scale, incrustations, &c., from sinks, closet bowls, urinals, latrines, keeps them clean white and sanitary, ¼ lb. 8 Ans.; 1 lb., Re. 1-4

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A vegetable powder, makes ICE CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs.
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Imparts a brilliant, lustrous polish to pianos, furniture, brass beds, electric fixtures, Excellent for automobile and carriage bodies.
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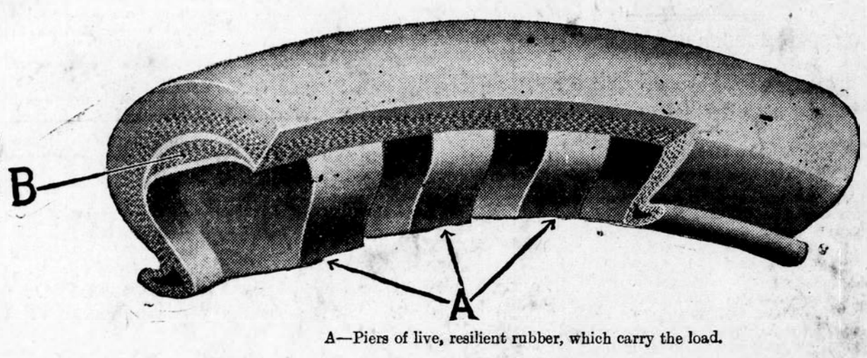

B—Extra layers of fabric which are not found in a pneumatic tire.

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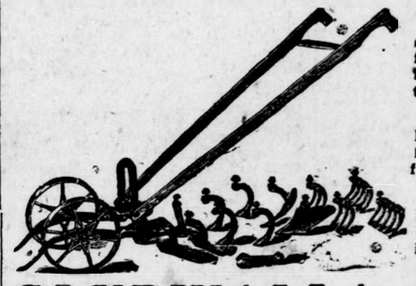

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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